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REPUBLICANS READY TO ELECT MR. WEEKS BAY STATE SENATOR

Sherman L. Whipple, Chosen by Democrats, Is Congressman's Chief Opponent in Legislative Sessions Today

MAJORITY CERTAIN

Progressive Party Members May Select Candidate of Their Own, While Socialist Will Cast Vote for Another

Congressman John W. Weeks of Newton is expected to be elected, United States senator to succeed Senator W. Murray Crane when the two branches of the Legislature vote on the senatorship today. Yesterday Mr. Weeks was chosen the candidate of the Republican members of the Legislature, who are in a majority in both branches. His election is expected, especially since his nomination was made unanimous, and there is said to be no inclination among the Republican members to desert him.

Opposed to Congressman Weeks will be Sherman L. Whipple, a Boston attorney and Democratic leader, who was chosen by the Democratic legislators in conference Monday. It is understood that the five Progressive party members of the House will put forward a candidate.

Charles H. Morrill of Haverhill, the only Socialist member of the Legislature, declared that he would vote for the Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, pastor of the Congregational church in Ware.

The nomination of Congressman Weeks came on the thirty-first ballot in the caucus which began Jan. 8 and continued through portions of four days. After it was announced that Mr. Weeks had won, Senator Claude L. Allen of Melrose, one of the leading supporters of former Congressman Samuel W. McCall, Mr. Weeks' most formidable opponent, moved that the nomination be made unanimous. This motion was seconded by Representative John L. Sherburne of Brookline, who had led the supporters of Ambassador Curtis Guild Jr. After other seconding speeches had been made in which the importance of unity was emphasized, the motion was carried by acclamation.

The vote on the decisive ballot was: Congressman Weeks 97, McCall 57, Ambassador Guild 5, Congressman George P. Lawrence 1, Robert Luce 1.

Balloting on Monday

On the first ballot Monday, which was the twenty-third ballot of the caucus, the position of the two leading candidates was again reversed. Mr. McCall had led by two votes on the twenty-second ballot but Congressman Weeks took the lead on the twenty-third, receiving 72 votes to 71 for McCall.

Mr. Weeks continued to make steady gains on each succeeding ballot until the twenty-ninth, when his total was set back from 88 to 85.

At this time Grafton D. Cushing, speaker of the House of Representatives, who had voted for Mr. McCall from the

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SALARY INCREASES ASKED

SALEM, Mass.—Local county officials have bills before the Legislature asking for increased salaries as follows: David I. Robinson, county treasurer, now receives \$2500 and asks for \$3500; the county commissioners, Moody Kimball, James C. Poor and John M. Grosvenor now receive \$1800 and ask for \$2400.

JUDGE ORDERS INQUIRY

CHICAGO—Judge Landis has ordered the federal grand jury to push the oleomargarine investigations, saying that if oleomargarine manufacturers are guilty enough to receive a compromise fine, as Washington advices say will be imposed, they are guilty of violating the federal law regulating this commodity.

Brilliant Crimson Tackle Named to Lead Varsity Eleven for Season of 1913

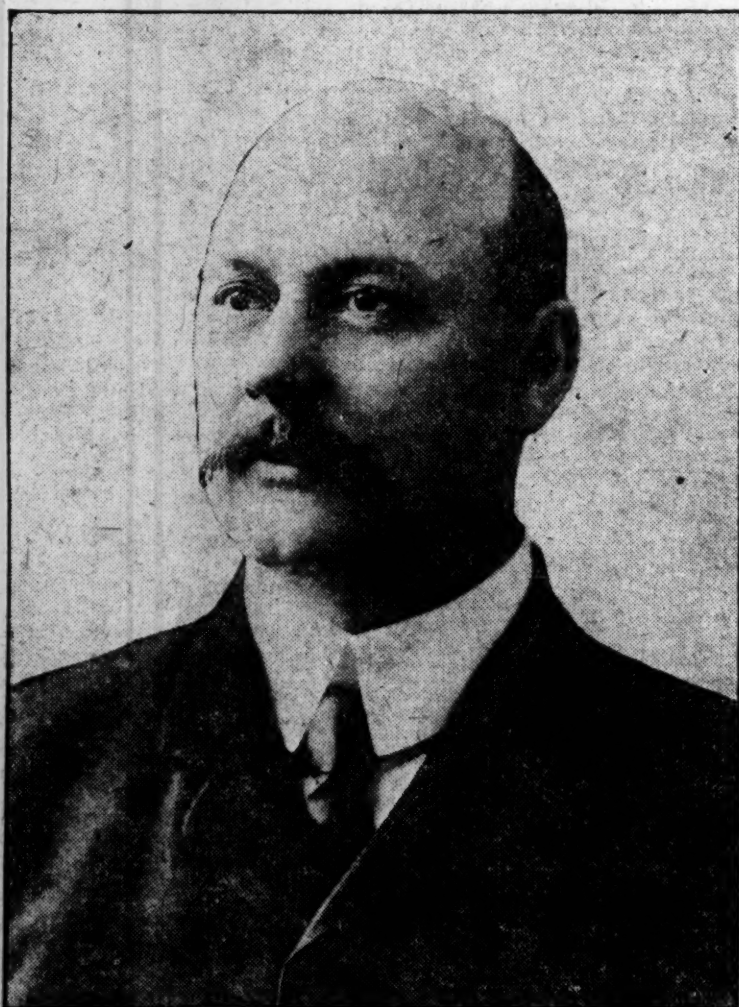


CAPTAIN-ELECT R. T. P. STORER '14 Harvard varsity football team

WITNESS TELLS OF OIL LETTERS

WASHINGTON—How confidential employees of the Standard Oil Company are alleged to have sold the secrets of their employers was told to the Clapp investigating committee today by William Winkfield, a negro employed formerly at 26 Broadway, who alleges that it was through him and others that the "Standard Oil letters" became public.

The witness testified that the idea of selling correspondence came to him and Charles Stump, a fellow employee, when they read in a New York paper about a telegram sent to Washington. He and Stump proposed that Frank Morrell, a clerk, let them see it. The message was copied, Winkfield said, and Stump "disposed" of it.



(Photo by E. Chickering) CONGRESSMAN JOHN W. WEEKS

HARVARD FOOTBALL TEAM NAMES STORER NEXT FALL'S CAPTAIN

Robert Treat Paine Storer, '14, of Boston, was this afternoon elected captain of the Harvard varsity football team for 1913 at a meeting of those players who won their "Hs" in the Harvard-Yale game last November. The meeting was held in the room of Capt. Percy L. Wendell, '13, of last year's championship team. The election was unanimous.

Storer's only rival for the position was H. R. Hitchcock '14, right tackle on the eleven during the past two years. Only one vote was cast, and when it was found that Storer had received a majority, it was at once made unanimous. The undergraduates hailed the result with much satisfaction, as they believe that Captain Storer will make a brilliant leader.

Captain-elect Storer has played left tackle on the varsity team for two years and played on his freshman team of 1910. In the fall of 1911 when he first came out for the varsity he was put at center which position he played until W. T. Gardiner, '14, the left tackle was forced to withdraw from the Princeton game, when Storer was moved to tackle. Since that time he has held the position regularly.

He had the honor of being the first player to score a touchdown against Yale since 1901, when he recovered a muffed punt in the game at New Haven last November and carried it over Yale's goal line. He has played a remarkably strong game ever since making the varsity.

Following the election, the team had its photograph taken and disbanded.

BACK BAY STATION SHELTER TO GO UP

Work is to begin soon on the waiting room which the New Haven railroad is to erect on the outward bound lower level of the Back Bay station on Dartmouth street.

The shelter will be 40 feet long and eight feet wide, constructed of oak and plate glass, lighted with electricity, heated by steam, having a seating capacity for 40 persons and standing room for 80 persons.

STATE SUPERVISION OF MUSIC TEACHING BILL FILED IN HOUSE

Supporters of Measure for Board of Registration Expect to Raise Standard of Ability in Massachusetts

PENALTY ATTACHED

On petition of Claude E. Hackelton and Ralfford H. Barnes of Boston there has been filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives by Representative Michael S. Keenan of Lynn a bill providing for a state board of registration in music; and simultaneously with this move, but independently of it, a group of leading vocal teachers in Boston has reconsidered a plan to organize and devise some method whereby competent teachers shall have authorization to take pupils and the incompetent be denied the privilege.

A few of the principal teachers of the city expressed their opinion Monday to a representative of the Monitor on the advisability of the state undertaking the supervision of the music teaching profession in accordance with the terms of the proposed bill and nearly all expressed themselves in favor of it. The men whose opinions were asked were chiefly from the piano and vocal divisions of the music teaching profession and included F. Addison Porter, head of the normal department of the New England Conservatory of Music, and Stephen S. Townsend of the Lang studios, 6 Newbury street.

The bill filed by Representative Keenan provides for a state board of five members, three to be graduates of a legally

(Continued on page four, column five)

DEMOCRATS REFUSE TO MAKE CONFERENCE INTO CAUCUS BY VOTE

That several Democrats would not vote for Sherman L. Whipple, favored by yesterday's Democratic conference for United States senator, was said by party leaders when the Legislature convened this afternoon.

It was said that the refusal of these members to vote for him should in no sense be taken as a reflection on Mr. Whipple. Their refusal to vote, it was said, was in the nature of a protest against the nomination of a candidate by the Democrats when Governor Foss and other Democratic leaders had urged that they work for a popular senatorial preferential primary.

A number of Democrats were said to be prepared to vote for Representative John F. Meaney, who led the opposition to the nomination of a Democratic candidate at yesterday's caucus. It was understood that these votes would be given without Mr. Meaney's knowledge. Mr. Meaney, it was said, planned to vote for no one and it was current report that other Democrats would follow his example.

Representative John J. Murphy of Boston today prepared a statement in reply to Mayor Fitzgerald. Mr. Murphy declares that friends of the mayor were soliciting votes in his behalf as a senatorial candidate prior to yesterday's conference.

At the conference of the Democrats late Monday, when Mr. Whipple was nominated, a motion offered by Representative Martin M. Lomasney to resolve the conference into a caucus, thereby binding these present to support the nominee, was defeated by a vote of 53 to 43.

In the debate on the motion the opposition was led by Representative Meaney. He contended that the Democrats ought not to place in nomination a candidate, but should continue their contest to secure early enactment of a law allowing a senatorial preferential primary. Earlier in the afternoon an attempt of Mr. Meaney's on the floor of the House to get an early report on his senatorial bill had been checked by adjournment.

After his motion for a caucus was defeated, Mr. Lomasney moved the nomination of Sherman L. Whipple as the candidate of the conference. After some debate, during which Representative John J. Murphy of South Boston declared that the candidacy of Mayor Fitzgerald for the national Senate was a factor in preventing the election of a Democratic majority to the Legislature, Mr. Whipple was nominated and the conference dissolved.

In a statement issued last night Mayor Fitzgerald said he believed the nomination of Mr. Whipple was a proper one, especially in that the latter would probably command the support of all the Democratic legislators. If no nomination had been made, said Mr. Fitzgerald, the result might have been the scattering of the Democratic votes and loss of party solidarity.

WOMEN ARE VOTING IN LARGE NUMBER



Group casting their ballots for school committee at ward 11, precinct 4, booth on Brimmer street, near Chestnut

WAKEFIELD CITIZENS FORM A COOPERATIVE COAL ASSOCIATION

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Following the decision of over 100 citizens to form a cooperative association for buying and selling coal in an effort to reduce the local price, William A. Thibodeau, Charles N. Winship, Samuel T. Parker, Lewis G. Hatch and E. H. Perley will meet tonight to draft a working plan and to make contracts with independent mines at prices much lower than is being charged generally by the retail dealers.

E. H. Perley will be permanent chairman of the cooperative organization and Lewis G. Hatch secretary.

Mr. Perley has received one offer of 20 tons of coal on trial at \$6 the ton to the club from the treasurer of an independent mine, and the offer holds out the inducement of a lower price for larger orders.

The club will include Wakefield, Reading and Stoneham and shares at \$5 each will be issued. Memberships will be allowed on weekly payments of 25 or 50 cents. One Wakefield dealer has offered the use of his yards and sidetracks to handle the coal.

CHANNEL TO LANE DOCK BEING MADE FOR MAY ARCHER

SALEM, Mass.—The steam dredger Nahant of the Eastern Dredging Company of Boston arrived in Salem yesterday afternoon and began dredging a channel from the main ship channel in the harbor to the Lane dock to accommodate the steamer May Archer of the Salem Bay line, which is to run regular freight and passenger trips between this city and Boston.

The channel will be about 150 feet long, 15 feet wide and deep enough to provide nine feet of water in it at mean low tide. It will take about two days to do the dredging.

General Stoford said yesterday that the first trip of the steamer to Salem will be Thursday, when the boat leaving Boston at noon will dock here about 2:30 p. m. The first trip from Salem to Boston is likely to be either Thursday or Friday morning, he said.

NEW YORK PIER BILL HEARING ARRANGED

WASHINGTON—Hearings on the bill authorizing the extension of pier heads into the Hudson river, New York, will be held by the House committee on interstate commerce Jan. 24, according to the program of the committee announced today.

Boston is interested in the result of the hearing, inasmuch as the refusal to allow the extension of New York's pier heads so as to accommodate the great liners destined for that port will tend to turn the attention of the steamship lines to the facilities offered by Boston harbor.

Other hearings to be held in this session on important bills are: Classification of freight, Jan. 28; questions affecting transportation of passengers and baggage, and tickets and mileage books, Jan. 31; safety of traveler and employer, Feb. 4; long and short haul clause in the act regulating commerce, Feb. 7; all bills affecting transportation of farm products, Feb. 11; handling and marketing of cotton at home and abroad, Feb. 28.

BALLOTING LIGHT AS VOTERS GO TO POLLS IN BOSTON ELECTION

Less Than Fifty Per Cent of Number Last Year Registered in Precinct Six of Ward 19 at Noon Today

FILL FOUR OFFICES

Besides Electing Three Members of Council and One of School Board Voters Will Decide Two Questions

Early indications that only about 36 per cent of the voters are casting their ballots at the city election appeared borne out later. First reports from ward 19 showed that in precinct 6 only 40 had voted up to 8 o'clock, as against 107 last year at the same time.

It was estimated by the Citizens Municipal League this afternoon, however, that about 42,000 votes, or about 40 per cent of the total registration, would be cast. The greatest activity, they said, was in the Dorchester district, where the contest of the no-license forces had been waged the hardest.

New reports from ward 21 showed extremely light voting. At precinct 9 up to 9 o'clock only 73 votes had been cast out of a total registration of 643. In ward 17 it was also very light. At precinct 5 the polling booth is in the Dearborn street schoolhouse. No one was in the building when the time came for the polling places to open and with the arrival of voters the police were forced to break in and open it up.

Reports from wards 19, 22 and 15 also bore out the indications of a very light vote.

Up to 9:30 a. m. the votes cast in ward 10 were as follows: Precinct 1, votes 25, one woman balloting; precinct 2, votes 35, no women; precinct 3, 60 votes, five women; precinct 4, 46 votes, two women; precinct 5, 22 votes, one woman; precinct 6, 40 votes, no women; precinct 7, 70 votes, fair vote by women; precinct 8, 55 votes, 15 women, and precinct 9, 95 votes, six women.

The voters are balloting today on three members of the city council, one member of the school committee, the license question and the referendum on the acceptance of the eight-hour day act for city employees.

The candidates for the city council are John J. Attridge and Walter L. Collins, who seek reelection, Lewis J. Hewitt and James A. Watson. The first three are endorsed by the Citizens Municipal League.

Miss Frances Greeley Curtis and Isaac Harris seek one place on the school board. Miss Curtis is the candidate of the Public School Association while Mr. Harris has the endorsement of the Democratic city committee. Most of the interest in the election seems to be centered in the school contest.

Women are turning out in large numbers to support Miss Curtis, particularly in ward 11. More than 11,000 women are entitled to vote this year on the school question.

The prohibition forces have been working quietly and are eagerly awaiting the outcome of today's voting. Expecting a light vote they have conducted a vigorous campaign. The no-license forces claim that they will at least make a big cut in the license majority.

The no-license campaign has been particularly noteworthy in ward 24, and at the polling booths there today it is clear that it is the principal issue on the ballot.

Early this morning the election commissioners sent out the ballot boxes and voting paraphernalia as usual, but anticipating a small vote did not send out the large number of ballots usually prepared for an election. In every instance the voting booths were opened on time at 6 a. m.

The election commissioners were at their offices nearly all night, and they were back again by 4:30 a. m. today, ready to start the ballots and the boxes to their various places. The commissioners had a force of clerks on hand this morning to meet any emergencies, and the commissioners themselves made tours of the city, visiting various voting booths to see that everything was moving smoothly.

With the exception of Miss Curtis all the candidates put in a busy night of campaigning last night. She held a quiet rally at the home of Miss Annie Mitchell, in Concord square. The others toured the city, speaking at many rallies.

PILES OF OLD BRIDGE FOUND

Timbers of a bridge that spanned the Charles river many years ago near the present Stadium bridge have been uncovered in dredging for the Cambridge pier of the new bridge. The logs extend nearly 20 feet below the present river bed.

Pile driving for the new bridge will commence next week.

CHIEF JUSTICE DUBOIS RETIRES. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Chief Justice Edward Church Dubois of the supreme court of Rhode Island resigned his position Monday and asked for retirement.

Your neighbor may find in this copy of the Monitor what he most needs.

Why not let him have it?

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States, 2c
To Foreign Countries, 3c

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

FEDERAL OPERATION OF LINES FORETOLD BY RAILROAD MAN

"It looks as though, the time is coming when the government will run the railroads. It now regulates their incomes, and the next step will be to regulate the working of the roads, deciding the running time for trains and preparing the schedules. And then will come the time when the government will undertake to fix the wages of you men and decide upon your hours of labor," said Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the Boston & Maine and the New Haven railroads, to 30 railroad conductors in the old Fitchburg station building Monday afternoon.

"There is an impression among the men of a railroad that they are working for different ends than the officers of the railroad. That is not true; every one of you men and President Mellen should be working for the same end—the advancement of the road. And the men can do more to correct erroneous public impressions of the railroad than the officers."

"I think you should demand fair play for the railroad."

"It has become a habit now when a man seeks to be elected to the Legislature for him to begin by abusing the railroads, and the fellow who abuses the loudest gets the job. You can rectify that at the polls. The management of the Boston & Maine railroad wants your help and cooperation. The railroad man of today is well paid, and he will be paid more."

"Mr. Mellen has had an interest in the Boston & Maine for five years, and has had many plans for its improvement, but every plan has been rejected by public authorities."

Four-Tracked New Haven

FOXBORO, Mass.—Four track electrification between Boston and Providence by 1915, with elimination of all grade crossings and the extension of trunk lines from New York through Boston to eastern New England points are projected improvements on the New Haven railroad, according to Albin L. Richards of that company, who addressed members of the Foxboro Board of Trade on "The Building Up of the New England Lines."

Mr. Richards paid high tribute to President Mellen as the "man behind the work."

ENGLISH HIGH '06 TO DINE

The reunion and class dinner of the English high school, class of 1906, is to be held tonight at the Hotel Thorndike. Scores of the members are in Boston for the festivities. The invited guests include Mayor Fitzgerald, Lieutenant-Governor Walsh, Head Master John F. Casey, Malcolm D. Barrows, Charles P. Lebon and William B. Snow of the English high school, and Athletic Director John O'Reilly. George G. Watt will be the toastmaster.

RIGHT TO CONVENTION SUSTAINED

NEW YORK—The right of the Companions of the Foresters of America, the women's auxiliary of the Foresters of America, to hold a special convention, for which 600 delegates assembled here Monday, was sustained by a supreme court justice, who denied the application of Miss Annie E. Corcoran of New Haven, Conn., for an order to prevent it.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—"The Garden of Allah." "Castle Square." "The New Sin." "Hollis." "John Drew." "Keith's." "Vandeville." "Majestic." "Hanky-Panky." "Fanny." "The Woman." "PLYMOUTH." "George Arliss in 'Disraeli'." "Shubert." "The Merry Countess." "ST. JAMES." "The Greyhound." "TREMONT." "Milestones."

CHICAGO—"Blackstone." "Elsie Ferguson." "Colonial." "Robin Hood." "FINE ARTS." "Irish Players." "GARIBOLDI." "Southern and Marlowe." "ILLINOIS." "Count of Luxembourg." "LASALLE." "Girl at the Gate." "OPERA HOUSE." "Lola Mann."

NEW YORK—"ASTOR." "Fine Feather." "BELASCO." "Years of Discretion." "CENTURY." "Joseph and His Brethren." "CASINO." "The Firefly." "CHILDREN." "Racketty-Packetty House." "COLEMAN." "Broadway Jones." "COMEDY." "Fanny's First Play." "CORT." "Big of My Heart." "ELTINGE." "Within the Law." "EMPIRE." "The Spy." "FORTY EIGHTH STREET." "Wm. Collier." "FULTON." "The Yellow Jacket." "GARDEN." "Hamlet." "GLOBE." "Lady of the Slipper." "HIPPODROME." "Under Many Flags." "LIBERTY." "Milestones." "LITTLE." "Rutherford and Son." "LYCEUM." "Blackbirds." "MANHATTAN." "Whip." "NEW AMSTERDAM." "Eva." "PARK." "Lola Mann." "PLAYHOUSE." "Little Women."

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

A LA WEDDING MARCH
A true proposal, they feel sure, Do girls who understand, Is something like an over-to-her And by a nice, gold band.

WITH BOUQUETS, MAYBE
"I am going to quit the stage," said he; "You will be missed," responded she. And then he added: "That's just it, For I'm truly weary of being hit."

Miss Asquith, daughter of the British prime minister, is receiving many invitations to society functions during her present visit to this country. It is quite possible that some very brave young "Yankee" may presume to sue for the young lady's hand, ere she sails away for home, and if so, he will, of course, Asquith the hope of being answered in the affirmative.

THE LECTURE
He wandered round and in and out, And spoke with growing power. What was it that he talked about? He talked about an hour.

FROM OUR RECKONING
To have to live in China Must bring but small delight, For it's dark there through the daytime And the sun is up all night.

It is reported that every town in the Philippines archipelago has endorsed the Jones bill now before the American Congress, which provides that after July 4, 1921, the United States shall relinquish all rights of sovereignty over the islands. If the bill becomes a law, it is possible that in the bright lexicon of the Filipinos "Jones" will be cherished as "one of the few, the immortal names" as Washington's is in our own history.

IMPORTANT
"How did you get on with that seaside house you built for that actor last summer?"

"It was all right except the doors, all of which I had to change. You know these stage people are always very particular about their exits and their entrances."

NOT DIFFICULT
"Quitter tells me confidentially that he would like to break his engagement with DeLaune."

"Why does he not let her know just what his salary is, and she will make it easy for him?"

EXPENSIVE
Some wealthy ladies, so they say, Own aeroplanes in Paris. But the woman who buys aircraft today Has got to be an heiress.

CASTRO FINDING AWAITED

WASHINGTON—Findings by the board of special inquiry into the detention at Ellis island of Gen. Cipriano S. Castro, formerly President of Venezuela, which examined him in a secret hearing Monday afternoon, it is understood, must be submitted to Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor, for review before final judgment is made public.

TAX CHANGES IN N. Y. PROPOSED

NEW YORK—Radical changes in New York city's tax system, whereby nearly a score of new sources of revenue are proposed to help meet city expenses, without increasing the burden on the rentpayer, have been recommended by a special committee appointed by Mayor Gaynor more than two years ago to study the subject.

FEDERAL OIL SUIT BEGUN

SAN FRANCISCO—Hearings in the federal suit against the Southern Pacific railroad to recover oil lands in the Elk Hills district in California began Monday before the United States commissioner, Leo Longley. The suit involves 6100 acres of land near McKittrick, now valued at \$15,000.

GEN. CROZIER DEFENDS PLANS

WASHINGTON—General Crozier, president of the war college, Monday addressed army officers attending the army organization conference here, and replied to the criticisms of the plans for the reorganization.

DINNER PLANNED FOR MR. CANNON

WASHINGTON—A complimentary dinner to Joseph Cannon at the completion of his term as speaker of the House is to be given by Democrats and Republicans of that body.

HOUSE VOTES TO AMEND POSTAL BILL CLASSES

WASHINGTON—An amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill to annul executive orders placing assistant postmasters and clerks in first-class offices and all fourth class postmasters under the classified service was adopted Monday by the House, sitting as a committee of the whole. The vote was 49 to 18, all Republicans refraining from voting and many Democrats absenting themselves from the chamber.

Another amendment offered in the committee by Representative Jackson of Kansas, Republican, proposed to bar from the mail letters, pamphlets, newspapers and periodicals carrying advertising for the sale of bonds of corporations unless favorably passed upon by the postmaster general. The amendment was lost, 33 to 57.

SENATE REMOVES JUDGE ARCHBALD

WASHINGTON—Following conviction by the United States Senate upon five of 13 charges brought by the House of Representatives, Robert W. Archbald of Scranton, Pa., for 29 years connected with the Pennsylvania state bench, the federal district bench and the United States commerce court, was removed Monday and disqualified from holding further public office.

Upon eight of the charges the Senate voted him not guilty, the majority in some cases being against him, but failing of the two thirds majority necessary for conviction. Any one of the five verdicts of guilty was enough to bring about the punishment imposed upon him.

COMMERCE COURT END DECREED

WASHINGTON—Acceptance by the Senate of the recommendation of the Senate committee on appropriations being practically assured, the commerce court will be discontinued after the close of the present fiscal year, June 30 next. The full committee Monday reversed the action of its sub-committee, which gave the court another full year after June 30.

SPEAKER TERMS STREET REPROACH

"Boylston street is one prolonged reproach against this city," said Frank C. Chase, custodian of the fine arts department of the public library, addressing the Ruskin Club at the library yesterday.

Mr. Chase said he could remember when Boylston street was a street of dignified homes and worthy architecture, and he deplored the fact that now old buildings seem to exist only to be torn down that new may erect new buildings with no regard to the proportions and architectural style of the surrounding structures.

FIREMEN NAME OFFICERS

Officers elected at the annual meeting of the Charitable Association of the Boston Fire Department held Monday night at the Veteran Firemen's hall are: J. J. Keleher of ladder 17, president; John M. Devine of chemical 8, vice-president; E. J. Shallow of ladder 1, treasurer; James J. Hughes of water tower 2, secretary; P. E. Keyes, former district chief, Samuel Abbott and D. W. Mahoney of engine 14, trustees.

SCHOLARSHIP TEST DATE SET

Application for the Thayer scholarship for 1913-14 of Harvard University, examinations for which are to be held March 11-13 inclusive, may now be made, announces the Harvard Crimson. This scholarship carries \$800 in money for the year, and is open to bachelors of arts in the United States and Canada and to other American students of similar qualifications.

TWO VESSELS IN CANAL DOCK

COLON—That the canal works are progressing rapidly is shown by the fact that dock 16, at Cristobal, for permanent use when the canal is opened, was sufficiently advanced in construction to accommodate two vessels Monday.

MORGAN ART LOAN ON VIEW

NEW YORK—The 30 noted paintings by old masters lent by J. Pierpont Morgan, have been placed on view at the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts. Included are Raphael's Colonna Madonna and Rembrandt's "Nicolaes Ruts."

MR. ROCKEFELLER LEAVES MIAMI

MIAMI, Fla.—William Rockefeller and wife and sons, William and Percy, and Dr. Chappelle, left here Monday evening, giving their destination as Palm Beach, Fla. They occupied the private car Wisconsin.

GOV. WILSON ATTACKS STATE CORPORATION ACT

In Last Message to New Jersey Legislature President-Elect Calls for New Laws Consistent With Interests of People in Matter of Monopoly

TRENTON, N. J.—Denunciation of the state laws which have brought to New Jersey the designation of "Mother of the Trusts" featured the second and final regular message of President-elect Wilson to the one hundred and thirty-seventh Legislature which organized in the State House today. Throughout the document the Governor-praised progressive legislation, pointed "with pride" to past accomplishments and insisted that the new Legislature, Democratic in both its branches, must keep abreast of advanced methods or its members would face political oblivion.

In the Senate the Democrats have a majority of three and in the House they have 51 members against a lone representation of eight for the Republicans. This insures the election of former Congressman William Hughes, Democrat, to the United States Senate.

The Senate elected Senator James F. Fickler of Hudson president, and he will automatically succeed Governor Wilson on March 4 as chief executive of the state.

"The corporation laws of the state," said the Governor in his message, "notoriously stand in need of alteration. They are manifestly inconsistent with the policy of the federal government and with the interests of the people in the all-important matter of monopoly, to which the attention of the whole nation is now so earnestly directed. The laws of New Jersey as they stand, so far from checking monopoly, actually encourage it. They explicitly permit every corporation formed in New Jersey, for example, to purchase, hold, assign, and dispose of as it pleases the securities of any and all other corporations of this or any other state and to exercise at pleasure the full rights of ownership in them, including the right to vote as stockholders. This is nothing less than an explicit license of holding companies. This is the very method of forming vast combinations and creating monopoly, against which the whole country has set its face; and I am sure that the people of New Jersey do not dissent from the common judgment that our law must prevent these things and prevent them very effectually."

"It is our duty and our present opportunity to amend the statutes of the state in this matter not only, but also in such a way as to provide some responsible official supervision of the whole process of incorporation and provide, in addition, salutary checks upon unwarranted and fictitious increases of capital and the issuance of securities not based upon actual bona fide valuation. The honesty and soundness of business alike depend upon such safeguards. No legitimate business will be injured or harmfully restricted by them. These are matters which affect the honor and good faith of the state. We should act upon them at once and with clear purpose."

"The people of the state are at present, moreover, at the mercy of investment companies of every kind. Securities of any and every sort can be sold in New Jersey by irresponsible persons and the purchasers must depend upon their own investigations to ascertain whether they are bogus or based upon good business. They should have the protection of the law. Investment companies should be put under inspection and regulation by the state, and no one should be allowed to sell securities in New Jersey without public license issued from the department exercising the rights of inspection and regulation. New Jersey is very late, indeed, in affording her people this protection."

The Governor then took up the question of drawing grand juries and urged radical changes in the methods. Abolition of grade crossings throughout the state, reformation of the methods by which taxes are assessed and collected and an additional grant of power to the board of public utility commissioners were recommended.

Governor Wilson urged legislation along the lines of the so-called full crew bill defeated last year and an act providing a uniform system of accounting in all municipalities.

"While the Legislature should give over its attempt to govern the cities from Trenton," continued the Governor, "there are other things to which it can turn its attention in which we are beginning to see a new and immensely beneficial function for the state. The farmer has not been served as he might be and should be. We have set up and subsidized agricultural schools, horticultural schools,

schools of poultry breeding, and the rest, and they have done excellent work. Our support of them should be hearty and generous. But a more effective way still has been found by which the farmer can be served. Lectures and schools and experimental farms attached to schools like laboratories are excellent, but they do not and cannot of themselves push their work home. Some states have gone much beyond this and we should follow them with zest."

"It does not require a great deal of money to train men and send them out for this work; and when once it is begun it goes on of itself. Private persons, voluntary independent associations, county authorities, take it up. It is a thing that gives life as it goes. It awakens country-sides and rouses them to take charge of themselves. It is not help from the government, it is merely light from the government. The light does the rest. We should give ourselves the pleasure, the pride and satisfaction of putting New Jersey forward to set an example in this truly great and intelligent work for re-laying the foundations of wealth and prosperity in the United States."

"Discussions must constantly clear the air and drive everything hidden from its covert. We ought, therefore, to afford the people every facility for discussion. Convenient and inexpensive meeting places ought to be supplied at the public expense. It ought not to be necessary to hire a hall whenever it is desired to have a public meeting. The owners of halls charge high prices when they can and are often partisans and will not let their halls at all to those whom they wish to defeat or embarrass. Every community has its schoolhouses. They should be available for every kind of proper neighborhood meeting out of school hours. If local school boards are illiberal or partisan or unreasonable, they ought to be commanded in their duty in this matter by statute. I recommend such legislation to you very heartily."

"A great movement has sprung up in this country in recent years which centers around the schoolhouse as a place of neighborhood conference in all matters affecting the public or any local part of it. It is known as the social center movement. It has the force and momentum of a great idea in it. Secret forces corrupt forces, forces of evil of every kind, are against it, are afraid of it. They fear neighborhood discussion. They do not wish to have local and neighborhood matters canvassed too much out loud. It is our duty as public servants to lend full and effectual aid to this movement. We can do it by making public spirited men and women everywhere free of the use of the schoolhouses. A very simple statute will accomplish the desired result. The free forces of society will do the rest."

After urging a constitutional convention the Governor discusses the income tax and direct election of United States senators amendments and recommends that the Legislature ratify them. In closing Governor Wilson pointed briefly to the need of the extension and systematization of the powers of the state board of health, the establishment by statute of an intelligent and thorough-going policy of road building, and the great interests involved in the prosecution of the plan for a ship canal around the state, part of a great inland waterway which is of vital importance to the state's shipping and commercial development.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL HAS \$369,312 FOR BAY STATE

WASHINGTON—Annual rivers and harbors bill, which was agreed upon by the rivers and harbors committee Monday afternoon and which will be reported to the House this week, will carry the following appropriations for Massachusetts waterways:

Boston harbor, \$25,000; Hyannis, \$24,000; Lynn harbor, \$84,000; Nantucket, \$51,312; Newburyport harbor, \$25,000; Pollock, Rip channel, \$125,000; Merrimack river, \$10,000; Mystic river, \$25,000.

The bill will carry these for other New England states:

Maine—Portland harbor, \$150,000; Kennebec river, \$30,500; Medomak river, \$8500; St. Croix river, \$75,000.

Vermont—Burlington harbor, \$2000; Narrows of Lake Champlain, \$8000.

Rhode Island—Providence harbor, \$764,800; Pawtucket river, \$6000.

Connecticut—New Haven harbor, \$10,000; Milford harbor, \$5000; Connecticut river below Hartford, \$15,000; Housatonic river, \$20,000; Mystic river, \$8160; Thames river, \$12,000.

The bill will authorize a survey of Boston harbor to secure a channel 40 feet deep from President roads to the Charles town navy yard. This survey is to cost \$200,000.

Other surveys to be authorized are: Buzzards bay, to remove obstructions and secure a channel for vessels using the Cape Cod canal; New Bedford harbor, Taunton river, Weymouth Fore river, Housatonic river, Stamford harbor, Five Mile river harbor.

The bill carries a total appropriation of \$40,800,000.

COOPERATION TO BE ENCOURAGED AT MEETING IN BOSTON

Practical cooperation in Boston will be furthered at a meeting to be held soon by the Cooperative Club, at which delegates from various associations in Greater Boston and others interested in cooperation are to be invited to attend. The subject was discussed Monday at a dinner at the Boston City Club, at which Dr. Francis F. Whittier, president of the Consumers Cooperative Company, presided.

To advance the work a committee of three, Dr. Charles B. Fleischer, chairman, Meyer Bloomfield and Dr. Whittier, was chosen.

Among those present were Dr. George L. Perin, head of the Franklin Square house; B. O. Fowler, Arthur D. Ropes, treasurer of the Coal Workers Association; George H. Brown, J. Porter Russell, the Rev. W. W. Illife and Meyer Bloomfield.

Cooperative stores are soon to be established in Greater Boston to reduce the high cost of necessities. At present the Consumers Cooperative Company, 149 Tremont street, it is said, is supplying commodities on the profit-sharing plan.

MRS. PRIEST GUEST OF D. R.

Mrs. Mabel Priest of Orange, N. J., formerly of Newton, a vice state regent of the Daughters of the Revolution, of Massachusetts, was a guest at a meeting of the council held Monday in the D. R. state headquarters in the Colonial building. Mrs. Susan M. Plummer of Lynn, state regent, presided. It was voted to appropriate \$30 as usual for the scholarship at Hampton school in Hampton, Va.

SIGNAL CHIEF NOMINATED

WASHINGTON—Col. George P. Scriven was nominated chief signal officer of the United States army by President Taft, Monday, to succeed Brig-Gen. James Allen, who retires Feb. 13.

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U. S. NAVAL OFFICERS IN CUSTOMS SERVICE ARE TO BE ABOLISHED

WASHINGTON—The treasury department's tentative plan for the reorganization of the customs service contemplates the abolition of all customs naval officers and surveyors of customs, confining the port administration to collectors and deputy collectors.

It also is the department's intention to deprive the collectors at port along the Great lakes and the Canadian border of their present perquisites from the sale of manifest blanks and to turn this revenue into the treasury.

When former President Chester A. Arthur was collector at New York he, like others, was paid on a commission and fee basis and his compensation is said to have reached more than \$100,000 a year. This situation drew the attention of Congress, and all "seaports" were placed on a strictly salary basis.

The duties of the naval officer have grown until treasury officials claim he amounts to a second collector. These ports have naval officers: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco. The salary at New York is \$8000 and at the others \$5000.

In reducing the existing 165 customs districts to less than 50 the plan provides for placing each district in charge of a collector and each port in charge of a deputy collector. No existing port will be abolished and many sub-ports will be made ports.

AMHERST HEAD SOON TO GREET BOSTON ALUMNI

Alexander Meiklejohn, president of Amherst College, will make his first appearance since he succeeded Dr. George Harris, last spring, at a large gathering of Boston alumni of the college at the annual dinner of the Amherst Alumni Association of this city at the Hotel Somerset next Monday evening. Dr. Meiklejohn formerly was dean of Brown University.

The new president will be welcomed by President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard. It is expected that the Rev. Dr. John T. Stone '91 of Chicago, the newly elected trustee, will represent the western alumni.

SOUTHERNERS THANK PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—In appreciation of his permission to erect a Confederate memorial in Arlington grounds, President Taft was thanked Monday by a delegation representing the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Confederate Veterans of America.

LAKE SUPPLY IS RETAINED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Wakefield last night voted at an adjourned town meeting to retain Crystal lake as the town's water supply and reject the proposed plan of entering the metropolitan system.

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LEGISLATURES BEGIN WORK WITH SEVERAL U. S. SENATE CONTESTS

SANTA FE, N. M.—The second session of the New Mexico Legislature opened at noon today. The contest over the senatorship will be close. A large faction declares the election of A. B. Fall by the session last spring illegal. The Governor's legal adviser has notified him that there must be another election. A number of candidates are out after the place, including Mr. Fall, William H. Andrews, former Governor Otero and former Governor Mills. The Republicans have a majority of 21 on joint ballot.

DENVER, Colo.—Elias M. Ammons became Governor of Colorado this afternoon at 2 o'clock, when he took the oath of office before Chief Justice Campbell of the supreme court in the Hall of Representatives.

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—The principal contest promised in the Wyoming state Legislature session which began today is over the election of a successor to Senator Francis E. Warren. According to returns the make-up of the Legislature will be 46 Republicans and 38 Democrats.

TOPEKA, Kan.—George H. Hodges of Olathe was inaugurated Monday as the nineteenth Governor of Kansas, the first Democratic executive to take the oath since Gov. George W. Glick, 30 years ago.

SALEM, Ore.—The twenty-seventh Oregon Legislature, which convened here Monday, while Republican in both houses, will be called upon to ratify the popular primary decree and elect Harry Lane, Democrat, United States senator, succeeding Jonathan Bourne, Jr.

WASHINGTON—James McMahon Cox was inaugurated forty-sixth Governor of Ohio, Monday, and Samuel Ralston was inaugurated Governor of Indiana, succeeding Vice-President-elect Thomas R. Marshall.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo.—With the inauguration of Governor Elliott Major and other executive officials, Monday, the Democratic party of Missouri resumed complete control of the state government.

SUCCESSOR TO MR. WEEKS TALKED

Candidates to succeed Congressman Weeks, if he is elected United States senator are being considered in political circles.

Norman H. White, chairman of the state commission on economy and efficiency, today announced his candidacy for the Progressive nomination for Congress.

Among the many Republicans for whom nomination booms have been started are former Mayor George Hutchinson and former Councilor Seward Jones of Newton, Joseph Walker, former Councilor Albion Benis and former state Senator Charles H. Pearson of Brookline and Dr. William H. Murphy, Jr., of ward 25. Mr. Murphy has formally announced that he is a candidate.

Daniel J. Daly of Brookline is expected to be one of the Democratic candidates. It is believed in political circles that former Congressman John J. Mitchell of Marlboro will be a candidate again.

BILLS FILED TO ALTER DISTRICTS

SALEM, Mass.—Bills have been filed with the Legislature to dissolve the present first district court in this city and the third district court in Ipswich and in their place establish the "district court of central Essex" in this city and the "second district court of eastern Essex" in Ipswich. If new courts are established the present justices, George B. Sears of the Salem court and Charles A. Seward of the Ipswich court will be legislated out of office, attorneys say. The first district court of this city comprises Salem, Beverly, Danvers, Middleton, Topsfield, Wenham and Hamilton. Under the provisions of the bill introduced into the Legislature Wenham and Hamilton are dropped from its jurisdiction and placed in the district with Ipswich.

MANY CANDIDATES FOR MAYORALTY

Two additional sets of nomination papers have been taken out by candidates for mayor of Malden, to be nominated at the special primaries to be held Jan. 28 followed by the special city election Feb. 18. George Howard Fall, former mayor, and Joseph T. Carr, former alderman, are the latest to take out nomination papers, which, with those already taken out by Charles Schumaker, president of the Board of Trade, and William Blakeley, former alderman, make four candidates.

Former Alderman Eugene Glennon today announced his candidacy. Other probable candidates are Frank M. Sawtell, Charles L. Moore, acting mayor; Alderman Robbins, former Councilman Clapp and Owen P. Doonan.

ROAD TERMINAL CONTRACT LET
ASTORIA, Ore.—Birch & Jacobson have been awarded the contract for the construction of approximately 1000 feet of railway trestle, a wharf, railway and log boom for the Palmer Logging Company at the terminus of its new logging railroad on the Walluski river.

BOSTON WELCOME TO TRADE DELEGATES DRAWS TRIBUTE

Every city that was visited by the delegates from other countries to the meeting of the international congress of chambers of commerce at Boston last September is likely to be interested in a tribute to the American welcome received by the foreign delegates. This tribute has reached the United States in the form of a pamphlet from Brussels, handsomely printed and illustrated, and has been reviewed at length in the Boston Chamber of Commerce News.

By EMILE JOTTRAND
General secretary international congress
of chambers of commerce

"The congress of chambers of commerce meeting at Boston, Sept. 24, 1912, and following days, was a great congress in every respect. We were received with magnificence and at the same time with cordiality. And our congress was a world-wide event, surpassing all those which had preceded it."

"First let me remind you that chambers of commerce, although existing in most countries for periods in some cases quite remote, have only begun to convene international assemblies for seven years past. The first international congress of chambers of commerce was, as a matter of fact, held in Liege in 1905; it was brought about by Belgian initiative and Mr. Louis Canon-Legrand had the honor of presiding, in company with Minister de Favereau, who formally opened the proceedings, at our request, in the name of the Belgian government."

"The institution was made permanent, with biennial sessions. The subsequent congresses were held at Milan in 1906, at Prague in 1908, and London in 1910. For the year 1912 the Americans invited us to Boston. We hoped to be 400 or possibly 500 in number; we were 801. We had counted on the participation of 30 countries; we had 47."

Taft Address Recalled

"The governments officially represented were 30 in number. The order of the day for the congress was printed in 16 different languages. We had been, on previous occasions, honored by the presence of cabinet members and princes of the reigning families; at Boston, the head of the nation, President Taft in person, honored with his presence the closing of our session and uttered at the final banquet a masterly discourse on economic tendencies and pacification vigorously expressed."

"Two or three days were devoted to the city and port of Boston, and to the cultivation of closer relations with its amiable inhabitants, who spared no pains to show kindness to their invited guests. It will be remembered that Massachusetts is the most advanced, in many points of view, of all the states of the Union. The founding of Boston dates back to 1630; this was the cradle of the old colony of New England. In 1776 Boston took an initial and decisive part in the movement for separation and the war for independence. Massachusetts has always preserved since that time a pre-eminent position and it is certainly in Boston that the observer and historian can best study the citizen of the United States in his most characteristic environment, and that the most intellectually developed. This will explain how charming was the reception prepared for us, and how short was the week which we were able to spend in Boston, whether amidst the busy city scenes or in the country houses in the suburbs."

Welcomed Everywhere

"We were welcomed everywhere with the freest hospitality. After this, from Sept. 30 to Oct. 18, through the kind of

fices of the executive committee of Boston and thanks to great liberality, we had, to the number of 400, the pleasure of making a study trip in three special trains made up of the latest type Pullman cars, which took us successively to Worcester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Dayton, Pittsburgh, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

"The detailed description of such a trip would fill a volume, and we shall have to confine ourselves to a general summary. Let us say, first of all, that we were received everywhere with an inexhaustible cordiality, which showed itself in the most constant and friendly attentions. As soon as our special train reached the boundary of a new state, we were met by the representatives of the reception committee, laden with flowers for the ladies and badges for the gentlemen, and prepared with every arrangement to render the trip more pleasant and save us the slightest worry over our arrival. We were then offered a program replete with ceremonies, banquets, visits to factories, and various receptions; and, from that moment, we were not left alone."

Great Works Seen

"Like monarchs on their travels, we were escorted from morning until night, and, for good measure, interviewed, photographed, cheered, and paraded. The receptions, which were particularly hearty and affecting, brought the tears to our eyes through their impressive sincerity and communicative enthusiasm. We saw, in all their magnitude, the great works of this brave and industrious people, all along the way of our splendid trip of 4000 kilometers, which took us to the most interesting centers."

"Everywhere, in the Atlantic ports and along the shores of the great lakes, on the banks of the Ohio, we met the same desire to be agreeable, the same tireless courtesy; everywhere, moreover, we came in contact with the most prominent men of each city and with the highest authorities. Our international party formed in itself an admirable field for the study of men and things, a very Babel, in which 16 different languages were spoken, but in which we were, nevertheless, able to understand one another without difficulty, thanks to French, English and mutual good will."

"In brief, from all points of view, this Congress gave the greatest satisfaction to all those who participated; it did useful work for the benefit of humanity; it was instructive to its members and led to the establishment of manifold relations, at once cordial and useful. It can be said that it is now an institution advanced beyond the uncertainties of infancy, although its creation dates back only to 1905. It is not yet known where the next meeting will be held in 1914, as the invitations are numerous, and the permanent committee will have to make a selection. The participation of the American republics is, however, assured and the congress of chambers of commerce will exercise an increasing influence and authority in commercial and economic affairs."

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

COLERIDGE-TAYLOR MEMORIAL

Taking the form of a testimonial for Mrs. Coleridge-Taylor and her children, memorial services for the English composer were held in Jordan hall last night. Men of his own race sang his songs and interpreted his harmonies, assisted in two numbers by Ludwig Nast, cellist of the Boston Symphony orchestra. Mrs. Maude Cuney-Hare was at the piano. All Coleridge-Taylor's music is distinctive and all of it strongly racial in its underlying feeling. The sympathy then of the singers and players was more than mere interpretative joy; it had in it something of brother love.

The program was as follows: Organ, funeral march from "Othello," Frederic P. White; three rhapsodies for low voice and piano, "Earth Fades Heaven Breaks on Me," "Substitution," "Weep Not, Beloved Friends," William H. Richardson and Mrs. Cuney-Hare; address, Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois; tenor solo from "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," "Onaway! Awake, Beloved!" Roland W. Hayes; characteristic waltzes for piano, violin and violoncello, "Valse Bohemienne," "Valse Mauresque," Mrs. Hare, Jacques Hoffmann, Ludwig Nast; baritone solos, "Coon Song," "Lament," "Unmindful of the Roses," "Beat, Beat Drum," Harry T. Burleigh; violin solos, "Gipsy Song," "African Dance," Jacques Hoffmann; songs for tenor (words by Paul Laurence Dunbar), "An African Love Song," "Dawn," "Over the Hills," "How Shall I Woo Thee," Roland W. Hayes; negro melodies, transcribed for piano, violin and cello, "Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child," "My Lord Delivered Daniel," Mrs. Hare, Mr. Hoffmann, Mr. Nast; baritone solo from "Hiawatha's Departure," "I Am Going, O My People," Mr. Richardson.

The patrons and patronesses were Mrs. Storey, Francis J. Garrison, Col. N. P. Hollowell, Arthur Foote, Malcolm Lang, Walter R. Spalding, George W. Chadwick, William Arms Fisher, Ralph W. Flanders, Dr. Arthur Mees, Benjamin L. Whippley, H. G. Tucker, Stephen Townsend, Ernest G. Schirmer, John A. Loud, Chickering & Sons, John Orth, Carl Stoeckel, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Parker, Hon. and Mrs.

Charles Almy, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Converse, Mr. and Mrs. Amos W. Mason, Mrs. T. W. Higginson, Rev. Walter McClure, Carl Paetzel, Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Goodrich, Miss Alice Longfellow, Mrs. Joseph G. Thorp, Mrs. Richard P. Hollowell, Miss Francis R. Morse, Dr. and Mrs. William A. Donald, Dr. and Mrs. William Dupree, Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Barney, Mrs. J. J. Storr, Mrs. Miss Frances H. Stone, Miss Maria L. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. U. A. Ridley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Henry Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Stoddard, George Ruffin, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Butler R. Wilson, Mrs. C. H. Washburn, Prof. Leo R. Lewis, Mrs. B. J. Lang, Mrs. C. W. Dimick, Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, Mrs. S. J. Mixer, Miss Eileen Fitz Pendleton, Mrs. May Alden Ward, Mrs. Richard Hamlin Jones.

OPERA NOTES

Debussy's "Pelléas and Melisande" was repeated at the Boston opera house Monday evening before an appreciative audience with Mr. Ridder and Mme. Edvina in the title roles and with Mmes. Gay and Fisher and Messrs. Marcoux, Lankow and Mardones in the other parts. The performance was smoothly managed in its stage details and was carried out with precision and neatness musically. Mr. Caplet and the orchestra gave the same fine account of themselves as at the first presentation. Miss Fisher in the role of the child Yniold won applause all her own. Mme. Edvina further strengthened the hold she has gained on the Boston public by her interpretation. Mr. Marcoux as Golaud received hearty applause for the characterization which established his reputation in Boston a year ago and which remains his masterpiece.

At the Sunday concert Jan. 19 the principal soloists will be Edward Lankow, bass, and Hans Letz, second violinist of the Kneisel quartet. Mr. Lankow will sing a group of songs by Strauss, Schubert and the air of Sarastro from Mozart's "Magic Flute." Mr. Letz will play the Bruch violin concerto known as the "Scotch Fantasia." The orchestral num-

GROUP DANCING EXHIBIT WILL FOLLOW WALK

It is announced that at the end of one of the park walks conducted by the Municipal Athletic Association, Thursday afternoon, there will be a special exhibition indoors, in charge of A. J. Sheafe, master of dancing. The party will assemble at Franklin park refectory at 2:30 p. m., and the walk will be short. Although intended primarily for those who have been in the habit of taking the walks, the exhibition will be open to all interested persons. Tickets will be required, which will be distributed on the walk.

The purpose of this exhibition is to show historical development. Starting with the minut of the colonial period, various forms of dancing will be shown by a group of young men and women who have been conducting rehearsals for this purpose. Any one especially interested may communicate with the office of the Municipal A. A., 6 Beacon street.

WILSON ELECTORS VOTE IN 48 STATES

—WASHINGTON—In 48 states electors met Monday and formally elected Woodrow Wilson to the presidency and Thomas R. Marshall to the vice-presidency of the United States.

In two of the states, Utah and Vermont, four votes each were cast for President Taft for President and Nicholas Murray Butler for Vice-President, the latter having been named by the Republican national committee to succeed the late James S. Sherman on the Republican ticket.

Massachusetts electoral college yesterday cast 18 electoral votes for Wilson and Marshall for President and Vice-President of the United States.

George M. Harlow, political secretary for Governor Foss, was elected messenger to carry the vote to Washington. W. H. Taylor was made a member of the college in place of J. J. Mahoney, certified by error.

SALT LAKE CITY—Utah's four Republican presidential electors met Monday and cast their votes for President Taft for President and Nicholas Murray Butler for Vice-President. Mrs. Margaret Jane Wichter, one of the electors, was selected to carry the result of the vote to Washington.

MONTEPELIER, Vt.—The presidential electors of Vermont met here Monday night and cast the vote of the state for President Taft and for Nicholas Murray Butler for Vice-President.

MALDEN CHURCH TO BE REBUILT

Trustees of the Center Methodist church of Malden, damaged to the extent of \$50,000 by fire Saturday night, announced today that they will rebuild the church at once and that the trustees will be used for the services next Sunday. The trustees of the First Congregational, First Baptist, St. Paul's Episcopal and First Church of Christ, Scientist, all offered the use of their auditoriums to the Center Methodist society.

A meeting of the executive committee of the New England Conference of Methodist churches will be held this week to select a new meeting place for the annual conference which was to have been held at the Center Methodist church in April. It is probable that the invitation of the Lynn Common Methodist church to hold the conference there, will be accepted.

DEADLOCK NOW ON IN CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD, Conn.—With the joint rules of 1911 passed by the House and laid on the Senate table, the two branches of the General Assembly are in a deadlock, but indications are that a compromise will be effected to enable business to begin by the end of the week. Republicans have a majority of two in the House over the 120 Democrats and 8 Progressives, if the latter are all present, as was the case last week, when the rules were jammed through. These objectionable rules give the speaker, who is Morris C. Webster, an old-line Republican from Harwinton, the power of appointment to committees. The basis of compromise will be an equal share of committee places between the two dominant parties, with the Progressives cared for under the Democrats' wing.

PRIMARY BILL PASSES ASSEMBLY

ALBANY, N. Y.—The state Assembly here, by a vote of 128 to 4, today passed the constitutional amendment providing for the submission to the popular vote of the question of the direct election of United States senators. The measure now goes to the Senate, which is expected to pass it.

MAINE ALUMNI TO DINE

The annual dinner of the University of Maine Alumni Association of Boston will be held at the American house Saturday evening, S. P. Graves, president of the association, will be toastmaster, and the speakers will include Dr. Robert J. Ale, president of the university.

Others will include Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," Chabrier's "Gwendoline" overture, Ravel's "Pavane" and Berlioz's "Hungarian March." Mmes. Fisher and Gauthier and Messrs. Diaz and Samperi will be heard in the Brahms "Lovesong" for four voices and two pianos, with Messrs. Stram and Strong accompanying.

STATE SUPERVISION OF MUSIC TEACHING BILL FILED IN HOUSE

(Continued from page one)

chartered institution having power to confer degrees in music, and they must be persons who have been actively employed in the practice of their profession for 10 years. The members of the board are to be appointed by the Governor and are to serve for five years. The bill provides for meetings of the board on the second Wednesday in March, July and November and at any other time that may be desired.

Applicants for registration are to pay a fee of \$10. If an applicant passes the requirements he shall be registered as a qualified teacher of music and shall receive a certificate to that effect, signed by the chairman and the secretary of the board.

The specific requirements of the bill are contained in section 7, which reads as follows: "Examinations shall be wholly or in part in writing in the English language; they shall be of a practical character, shall include the principal musical instruments, or voice, to be taught, and any theoretical branches of music for which application is made, and shall be sufficiently thorough in the performance and technicalities thereof (as required by fourth grade work) to test the applicant's fitness to teach music."

A fine of \$50 to \$200 is fixed as a penalty for any one who holds himself out as a teacher of music without being registered. One section of the bill provides that it shall not be held to discriminate against any particular system of teaching or to prohibit one member of a family teaching another member.

The bill is to apply to all persons teaching music professionally and receiving compensation therefor. It is provided that persons holding certificates or diplomas from any duly chartered conservatory, college, university or school of music shall not, on presentation of proof of the same, be required by the board to take an examination for registration, but may be registered as competent to teach music without charge of examination.

Mr. Porter of the New England conservatory said that he had given the subject of state registration much thought and had concluded he would approve it if it were properly worked out. "If we could be sure that the best men possible for the board could be appointed to it," said Mr. Porter, "I think it would do good. Massachusetts should be the state to lead in the movement. There is no doubt that some way should be found to shut off those teachers who begin before they are prepared. But the cause of the untrained teacher's existence is chiefly parents whose children are just starting in music."

"Parents usually feel that a cheap teacher at first is good enough. I think that the community suffers seriously because pupils in the beginning of their studies employ teachers who are not qualified to ground them properly. I have examined hundreds of young men and women for the normal department of the conservatory, and I have found that about 90 out of 100 have to begin to establish correct positions of the hand and arm, which could have been taught right in the beginning just as well as not. So far as piano teaching is concerned, I should like to see registration applied."

Mr. Townsend, who represents the vocal profession in private studio teaching, said that the proposed bill calls attention to a problem which clearly exists, but he thought that its solution ought to come from the music profession itself. "To get at the root of the difficulty," said Mr. Townsend, "is a delicate and hazardous undertaking, because there is no particular standard by which it is possible to judge. I consider control advisable, but how to effect it justly is the question. A person might pass an examination acceptably and still be unqualified so far as actual teaching is concerned. On the other hand, there might be those eminently qualified to teach who could not pass the examination."

"The control might easily get centered in the hands of a particular academic group insisting on an authorized routine of work. Such a result would debar the private teacher from maintaining his classes, because he could not give single-handed a complete course."

"I have hoped to see formed a teachers' association for good fellowship and better acquaintance and for furthering the interests of pupils. If the recognized teachers got together and organized, a solution of the problem, I think, would come. I believe that something should be done for the regulation of music teaching, but I think it should proceed from the teachers."

Alfred De Voto, one of the music trustees of the city of Boston and a piano teacher at the New England Conservatory, said that the lack of a method of registration in the music teaching profession had been felt for a long time. "It is good news to me," said Mr. De Voto, "to hear that such a bill has been proposed. Considering the long time it takes a teacher to become proficient in his vocation, he ought to have protection and standing after he has done the work. The standard which the bill calls for I do not regard as unreasonably high. I do not know precisely what is meant by the clause, 'as required by fourth grade work,' but I can tell near enough. It strikes me as a fair test. I think the scheme would be a splendid thing if carried through."

Samuel W. Cole, representing the public school music teaching profession, said that on general terms he regarded the proposal for a state board of registration as a good idea. "But it is likely to be unpopular with many," said Mr. Cole. "In the public schools there are teach-

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In the great sale now being held by Chandler & Co. the furs come from a fur house that is STRICTLY WHOLESALE—whose business is practically confined to the making up of garments for the exclusive furriers throughout this country—a house which sends its agents to every fur bearing country in the world, not to buy furs in the wholesale way—but to buy the SELECTED PIECES that the fur markets present—whose SELECTED FURS come in sealed packages from Siberia, Kamchatka, Moscow, from the great Hudson Bay territory, from the Mountains of the Andes, from the Turkoman district of Persia, etc.—a house which is a factor in the fur markets for choice pieces in London, in Leipzig, in Paris, in St. Petersburg and in Moscow.

Hundreds of pieces and thousands of dollars in value—ALL of the finest quality—AT HALF PRICE. They are ALL NEW—they are ALL STYLISH—they ALL CARRY Chandler & Co.'s GUARANTEE.

Scarfs and Muffs		
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Russian Sable	Pointed Fox	Mole Coney
Mole	Black Fox	Ermine
Natural Raccoon	Sable Fox	Australian Opossum
Persian Lamb	Red Fox	Black Pony
Fur Coats		
Hudson Seal	Caracul	Coney
Near Seal	Persian Lamb	Natural Raccoon
Mole	Pony	
Fur Lined Coats for Men and Women		
Tremont Street Near West	Chandler & Co.	Tremont Street Near West

ers doing excellent work, who would find difficulty in passing an examination. There are men who have been engaged for years in directing singing classes and who have given distinguished service. It would be ridiculous to make them submit to a test by a state board. Their work ought to be sufficient recommendation for them."

Leverett B. Merrill, singer and vocal teacher, repeated the idea of Mr. De Voto, that the man who has done the long and costly labor of perfecting himself as a teacher, ought to have protection from the man of slight experience. He also declared with Mr. Porter that there is disaster and waste for beginners to take lessons with an unprepared teacher. Again Mr. Merrill insisted that men who are trained as organists or pianists should not be permitted to teach singing without training in the vocal branch of the musical art.

"It often happens," said Mr. Merrill, "that a man has a thorough understanding of music in its general aspects and is an excellent coach for trained singers; but he is not necessarily a competent vocal teacher. The man who is best in the vocal branch should be the one qualified to teach voice, not the man who is skilled in an allied branch."

"The public has no way of knowing the difference between the man who is a good teacher and the one who is not. There ought to be some safeguard against those who cannot start a beginner correctly, for a vocal teacher must know how to train a voice in a fundamental way. Cheap lessons at the outset and with inexperienced teachers are the most expensive kind a pupil can take. The vocal teacher ought to be a singer himself."

"The music profession has been given too lax treatment. Examinations for fitness to teach ought to be required as in other professions."

GOVERNMENT TO FILE NEW COAL SUIT SOON

WASHINGTON—Attorney-General Wickersham, it is understood, has decided to attack further the so-called hard coal trust in civil proceedings, under the Sherman Anti-Trust law. This is the result of a conference yesterday between the attorney-general and James C. McReynolds of New York, who was the government's counsel in the anthracite trust suit decided by the supreme court recently.

The new suit, it is said, will be directed against the so-called minor combinations of coal carrying railroads and coal companies in the Pennsylvania fields, charges against which were dismissed by the supreme court without prejudice in its recent decision because they were held to have been improperly incorporated in the government's original general bill.

It was learned that the attorney-general has entrusted a further move to clear up the whole coal situation to the care of Mr. McReynolds, who will be charged with the preparation of the bill and the conduct of the suit to be filed at an early date.

RUSSELL WITNESS CHANGES VIEW
William A. Spinney of Melrose, gardener, who formerly identified "Dakota Dan" in the Russell will case testified at the hearing in East Cambridge today that he was now sure that "Fresno Dan" was the real Daniel Blake Russell.

PRES. TAFT TO GO SOUTH AND THEN RETURN TO YALE

WASHINGTON—President Taft has completed plans for the first seven months of his citizenship after March 4, which include a stay in Augusta, Ga., until March 27 as a guest of that city, and a return to New Haven at the beginning of the spring term at Yale. He will take up the duties of a law professor at Yale, and will not make a world tour in the interest of peace and arbitration. He will live in New Haven, but for three months of the seven he expects to live in Canada.

Mr. Taft will remain in New Haven through commencement, late in June. This commencement will be the thirty-fifth since the President was graduated, and his class, that of '78, will hold a reunion.

After commencement Mr. Taft will go to Murray Bay, Can., for a three-months stay. On Sept. 3, 4 and 5 the President will attend the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in Montreal.

INSURGENTS OFFER PEACE IN MEXICO

EL PASO, Tex.—Details of definite proposals from insurrecto leaders to the Mexican government for peace in Mexico, submitted to Pedro Lascurain, minister of foreign relations, during his recent visit here, were made known Monday.

Dr. Jose S. Saez, who acted as one of the rebel commissioners, said that Zapata, insurrecto leader in South Mexico, had directly expressed his willingness to accept the peace pact which Senator Lascurain was asked to present to President Madero. Included in the proposals was one that Lascurain resign. Inez Salazar, Marcelo Carpio and Antonio Rojas are other leaders included in the proposal.

LOS ANGELES CLUBS TO MERGE

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Sierra Madre and the Metropolitan, two of the best-known clubs in Los Angeles, are completing a merger which will be effective in every detail by Feb. 1.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

TOMORROW, 8 to 11:25. CARMEN. Gay, Fisher, Zouattelo, Marlonas. Conductor, Stron. FRI, 8 to 11:15. First Performance in Boston of THE JEWELS OF THE MADONNA. Edvina, Gay, Zouattelo, Marlonas. Conductor, Andre-Caplet. SAT., 2 to 5:15. HANSEL UND GRETEL. Swartz, Fisher, Chassens, Hinstaw. Conductor, Andre-Caplet. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Melis, Casavari, Gaucard, Rossi. Conductor, Moranzoni.

SUNDAY ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS. SAT., 8 to 11:30. AIDA. Amaden, Leveroni, Zoni, Folies, Samperi, Mardones. Conductor, Moranzoni.

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SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 19, AT 3:30
Concert by ELENA

GERHARDT
The Ideal Singer of Songs,
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VERA BARSTOW
Violinist

Popular Prices, 2.00, 1.50, 1.00, 50c.

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SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 18, AT 3
The Distinguished Duette

Kitty Cheatham
English, French and Negro Songs and Stories
Tickets, 1.50, 1.00 and 50c, at Symphony Hall

RENEWAL OF TRIPLE ALLIANCE IS CAUSING ITALIAN DISCONTENT

Protest of People Against Official Policy Now Fast Assuming Definite Shape and Gains Open Champions

TAUGHT BY TRIPOLI

Day Is Seen at Hand When Secret Treaties Will Be Abolished and Democracy Will Have the Final Word

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—There are few more interesting problems in solution today in Europe than the one presented by the struggle between official and popular Italy in relation to the Balkans; and the more closely it is inquired into the more clearly is seen its deep significance.

It is much more than a passing phase, neither is it confined to Italy. The same struggle is observable in almost every country in Europe, over almost every question that arises affecting international relations. In Italy, however, it is fast taking definite shape. The protest of the people is fast emerging out of a general discontent into a particular charge. It is finding influential champions and is already advocated by a powerful press.

It is a fire that has smoldered for years. It was banked down by the late Libyan war, which united for a time all parties in Italy in a general outburst of patriotic enthusiasm, but now that the outburst has spent itself and Italy has time to review the situation, the old fire begins to light again and it has been fanned into a full flame by the recent renewal of the triple alliance.

Italy is a liberal country, in spite of her many illiberal acts, of which the most flagrant example was her recent descent on Tripolitania, and her people cannot long follow the course mapped out by politicians imbued with the ambitions of a fast decaying school of diplomacy.

Italy Had Been Deceived

Popular adherence to Signor Giolitti's Tripolitan adventure was not secured for that policy on its merits. As pointed out at the time, Italy had been deceived in regard to Tripoli for nearly 30 years. The younger generation of Italy, the generation that fought in the deserts of Africa and worked at home in the town and in the field to pay for the war, they never knew anything but the Tripoli of the propagandist, the Tripoli of the popular orator of the street corners and market places, and this Tripoli was a land that flowed with milk and honey, it was the "great southern granary," the land of olive yards and vineyards, and then, as a sop to the Cerberus of Italy's hardly suppressed liberalism, "the land which groaned under the oppression of the Turk."

Long before the war was over, many months before that hurried peace was signed at Ouchy, last October, Italy was beginning to find out the truth concerning her new north African possessions. She began to hear stories of another Tripoli, of a land of deserts instead of fields, of great immeasurable stretches of burning sand and hungry stunted trees bending away from the parched desert wind blowing in from the Sahara, of mile after mile of dull, green broom, and of the never-ending struggle for water, even in the oasis. And then as regards the people oppressed, she found them fighting for their oppressors every day, with a tenacity which astonished the world.

Awakening Complete

Italy today understands her new acquisitions fully, and she understands also what they have cost her. And although she is willing to make the best of them, she has evidently had enough of high politics and would return to her work as a young commercial nation. Therefore she looks askance at the triple alliance, for to her it means a nexus with la haute politique. It is big with potential wars and obvious entanglements, and she insists daily more earnestly on having it mended, and would not be sorry to see it ended.

The triple alliance has ever been less popular in Italy than it has been with the two original partners. Little over 12 months ago there hardly an Italian, outside official circles, who was not loud in his expressions of the desire that it should be terminated, and today, if the opposition to it is less violent, it is more reasoned and just to this extent more powerful. Twelve months ago it was simply petulance at the failure of Austria-Hungary and Germany to come to her aid, even morally, in her struggle with Turkey, but today it is, to a large extent, her hatred of being drawn into the orbit of Austria-Hungary's designs against what she regards as the lawful aspirations of Serbia.

"The triple alliance," says the Messenger, which has led the popular campaign against Italy's foreign policy of unconditional support of Austro-Hungarian pretensions, "has not been prematurely renewed for the purpose of ministering to the caprices of General Conrad," and asks if Signor Giolitti, who has helped Austria-Hungary in her at-

Filipino Delegate to Congress, Who Wants Independence in Islands



MANUEL QUEZON

tempt to bar Serbia's path to the sea, is prepared to follow his ally to war at any cost.

Feeling Might Overtum

"Public opinion," says a recent writer on the subject, "has little power in Italy, but good judges think that in the case of a war provoked (as the mass of the people would undoubtedly judge) by Austria it would be too strong for the government."

There is, moreover, another reason why popular Italy is not anxious to have dealings with further diplomatic ventures, and it is the prosaic one of francs and centimes. She has run up a bill in north Africa, and the account has just been rendered. She has laid aside the sword and come back to the plow, limbered up her cannons and come back to the workshop and awakened from a dream of empire to the practical every-day necessity of earning her own living.

Above all things she wants time to get her finances in order. She cannot settle at once, but she can settle if she has time and peace and freedom from entanglements, and she must have these three at all costs. Honor and glory are all very well, but popular Italy, in common with every other nation in the world, is learning that the honor and glory of war is but the animal courage of the many set in motion by the selfish ambition of the few, and paid for over and over again in the coin of much silent misery by the multitude.

War Glamour Is Gone

Popular Italy has had enough of war and demands to be let alone. The real facts as to the financial position of the country are gradually filtering through to the knowledge of the people, and with a war bill already amounting to some thirty or forty million pounds, with all the surpluses, so much trusted in and pointed to some eighteen months ago, exhausted, Italy has small patience with, and the popular mind shrift for, the "saber rattling" of Vienna and the high diplomacy of Signor Giolitti.

As already indicated, however, the whole matter lies deeper than sympathy with the aspirations of a people struggling for greater freedom. It has its roots in the growing determination of democracy everywhere to really govern itself.

"Treaties," wrote Bagehot, over 40 years ago, "are quite as important as most laws and to require the elaborate assent of representatives to every word of a law and not to consult them even on the essence of a treaty is prima facie ludicrous."

Italy is beginning to realize the truth of this statement. In common with the rest of democratic Europe, she is beginning to awaken to the fact that where her relations with her neighbors are concerned, on the great issues of peace or war, in a matter affecting the safety or danger of fathers and sons and the happiness or sorrow of mothers and daughters, they are powerless and born to silence, and they are awakening to see that such a mockery of freedom has no part in any righteous scheme of government, and that a nation that can be plunged into war at the bidding of one man, or even a group of men, is not free but is still grievously held in bondage.

Democracy Is Influence

Popular Italy may not as yet have won its way through to this outlook as a clear-cut political idea. The inveterate hatred for the "Austrian" which still moves to deep distrust the grandchildren of the men who fought with Garibaldi and rallied round Cavour, may be the immediate cause of the outburst against the renewal of the triple alliance, but there can be little doubt that what France has already done, what an awakened public conscience in England is determined should be done, Italy will quickly awaken to the necessity of doing, namely, of abolishing forever the secret treaty and demanding for democracy that same final word in regard to foreign policy as it is at any rate supposed to have in regard to domestic affairs.

All political economists, from the days of Adam Smith, are agreed that there is only one form of government which rests on principle, and that is democracy, the government of the people for the people by the people, and there can

SPEAKERS ALL FAVOR FILIPINO LIBERTY AT LUNCH TO MR. QUEZON

Independence of the Philippine islands in 1921, through the provisions of the Jones bill now before Congress, will find the people thoroughly capable of assuming control of their own welfare in the opinion of Manuel Quezon, resident commissioner of the Philippine islands, in whose honor a luncheon was given by the Anti-Imperialistic League, at the Twentieth Century Club rooms, Monday.

Moorfield Storey, president of the league, and Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles strongly favored giving independence to the islands. The necessity for a naval base there, the latter said, would be only too gladly conceded by the gratitude of 9,000,000 native Philippines.

Mr. Quezon and Maximo Kalaw, secretary of the Philippine commission, spoke of the competence of their people to govern themselves. Citations from the message of President Taft to Congress on the advisability of withholding freedom from the islands were refuted and many instances given to show the capability of the Philippines to look after their own welfare.

"The passage of the Jones bill," said Mr. Quezon, "would enable us to increase the electorate until we would have nearly universal suffrage. At present it is required that in order to vote a man must be able to read and write in both English and Spanish. That keeps the vote down to between 6 and 10 per cent of the male, adult population."

"I assert that President Taft's conclusion that progress in education and improvements will slip back in the event of the passage of the Jones bill is baseless."

"All of the Filipino children are eager to learn and their parents are willing to go to any expense for the children. There is no reason why the present educational system should not go on without United States control."

"We are paying enormous salaries to American officials. This money could be spent on education. We have spent \$5,000,000 for a summer capital for American officials. This sum we also could spend for educating those 1,000,000 children whom the President says we have not yet reached."

"The President gives a wrong impression when he says that there are 25 tribes in the islands. The United States census, published under Mr. Taft's direction, says that the Philippine people are more homogeneous than the American people."

"So far from slipping back, I feel, on the contrary, that if we were free the money which we now have to spend would be spent in a larger measure in the improvements for which we are paying now, and for more of them."

Moorfield Storey was reelected president. Eyring Winslow was reelected secretary and David Greene Haskins, Jr., treasurer. The latter reported a balance on hand of about \$100 and a recent contribution of \$300.

The league added to the list of its vice-presidents: Prof. Garrett Dropers of Williamstown; the Rev. Alonzo K. Parker of the University of Chicago; Josephus Daniels of Raleigh, N. C.; the Rev. W. H. Allen of Boston; President Paul D. Barringer of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.; and Stephen D. Parrish of Richmond, Ky.

SOUTH POLE FINDER IN BOSTON TELLS OF NORTHWEST PLANS

Capt. Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the south pole, went through Boston yesterday to Lowell, where he lectured last night. Captain Amundsen will return to Boston Jan. 21 to be present at several gatherings during the day and to lecture in the evening. The explorer, who has just been honored with the gold medal of the National Geographic Society, arrived from New York and spent less than an hour in this city before proceeding to Lowell.

Captain Amundsen is planning a trip from the Pacific to the Atlantic through the northwest passage and talked with animation of the project.

"The Fram is now at Buenos Aires," he said, "and if the Panama canal is ready in time I should like to have the old ship brought to San Francisco through that cut. At any rate, we shall sail from San Francisco in August, 1914, and proceed to Behring sea. Then it is our plan to enter the ice fields in August or September and proceed as far as possible. With the drift of the ice we intend to cross the polar basin, taking four or five years for accurate observation of sea soundings, water and air currents, geography, topography, and make a thorough study of the flora and fauna of that region."

"Eventually we expect to come out either at Greenland or Spitzbergen. That will depend upon the movement of the ice. In the party I shall have 12 or 14 technical experts, nearly all of whom will be countrymen of mine."

There are no exceptions in principle. There can be, of course, no question of asking the government to disclose its every move at every turn, in its dealings with other nations, but the risks are great, and, in the long run, it is the people who have to pay with the sacrifice of their money and their lives.

"War is sweet to them that know it not," says the proverb, but Italy has come to know something of war, and it is because the triple alliance savors too much of war that it no longer has the support of the Italian people.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—President Taft asked Congress for an additional appropriation of \$250,000 for continuing the investigation of the commission on economy and efficiency. The commission has spent to date \$320,000, but if its recommendations are followed it will have saved the government several million dollars directly, and indirectly a much larger sum. So that really it cannot be said that the commission is an expensive body to maintain. It would be very expensive, however, if Congress does not take such action as will carry into effect those recommendations which the commission has made and will make in the future. It would be well, while the matter is before Congress, that steps be taken for the organization of a permanent commission on economy and efficiency. It is a work that can never be completed. Whereas in a private corporation, controlled by a board of directors and their regular executive officers, regular employment is given to men who make it a business to improve the efficiency of the men employed and introduce all sorts of economies in buying, manufacturing, and distributing, the various departments of the government of this country are conducted largely along the same lines and according to the same methods in vogue 50 years ago.

There has been no one in authority to make necessary changes; no incentive to economize and consequently a great waste and loss of efficiency. The farther one gets from Washington the more archaic, it appears, are the methods in vogue. The President illustrates this by citing the fact that the cost of clerk hire in New York city alone is more than that incurred in the departments of war, navy, justice and commerce; and that the cost of clerk hire in the New York custom house is more than that for any single department at Washington. This, of course, points to the need of an inquiry that shall cover the whole country. It will cost money to prosecute it, but it is money well spent if heed is given to the recommendations made. Otherwise it is worse than wasted.

SACRAMENTO UNION—The California branch of the Housewives League—and doubtless its branches everywhere—proposes to make a weapon of the parcel post in its campaign for lower prices. To make this plan feasible, its San Francisco headquarters has arranged with various farmers and gardeners to send their products direct to such consumers as may order from them. This is a move that will produce good results. In effect, it removes the middleman from the problem of living, so far as the articles with which it deals are concerned. Eggs will serve as an illustration of what it may save to the consumer. Not long ago they were selling for 60 cents a dozen in San Francisco. At the same time the farmer was receiving 30 to 35 cents for them. Left in the hands of middlemen, 25 to 30 cents on each dozen eggs. Except for the slight cost of parcel post transportation, this difference in price can be left in the pocket of the consumer. Eggs are but an illustration. In some degree, the same rule will apply to all transportable farm commodities.

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE—Edwin G. Cooley's report to the educational committee of the Commercial Club of Chicago on the need for vocational schools bases the plea for such schools on the claim that the home has ceased to exercise the educational influence which characterized it in the past. It has ceased to be the workshop of the parents. The father, and frequently the mother, are taken from the home for their daily work. Also that the modern tenement house offers little opportunity for either the boy or the girl to prepare for the vocational work of later years. Another reason for the establishment of vocational schools is found in the decline in apprenticeship, owing to the introduction of machinery into the process of manufacture. The machine has caused a division of labor so extreme that the worker now runs great risk of learning only a part of any trade or business. The proper conservation of human resources demands the training of the rising generation in skilled labor. Our most valuable resources are our people, and it is a virtual wasting of them not to equip them with the skill that leads to the greater efficiency.

JUDGE COLT IS CONCEDED WINNER

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rhode Island General Assembly will on Jan. 21 take the first ballot for the election of a United States senator. A substantial Republican majority in both branches is reported pledged to Federal Judge LeBaron B. Colt, and his election is regarded certain.

The Democrats have not nominated a candidate, and Progressive members are inclined not to make any nomination of their own. On straight party lines, Judge Colt may be elected by 15 or 20 majority, to succeed George P. Wetmore.

WELLESLEY GIRLS GIVE \$31,832

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The fund which Wellesley College students and graduates are raising for a students' building on the campus here has now reached \$31,832, according to a report made to the undergraduates by Miss Mary E. Holmes, chairman of the alumnae finance committee. Plans call for a building to cost \$100,000 to \$150,000.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOSTON NORTH END MISSION was held on Monday afternoon in the Ford building. The following officers were elected: President, Charles W. Kidder; vice-president, Mrs. G. M. Porter; secretary, A. D. Auryanssen; treasurer, William H. Bain; auditor, Warren F. Gregory. Two members were added to the board of directors, Percy L. Atherton and Mrs. John E. Toulmin.



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MASONS RECEIVE CHARTER AGAIN

NEWTON, Mass.—After a lapse of 26 years the charter has been restored to Cryptic council in this city and the Royal and Select Masters are again established. All the bodies of the York Rite in Masonry have now a footing in the city. James B. Fuller, who was illustrious master of the council when it ceased to exist, occupies a similar position now.

Right Illustrious Fred L. Moses, D. G. M., presided at the exercises Monday night, and was assisted by the following corps of officers: Right Illustrious Miah G. Kenny as D. G. M., Edward J. Ellis as P. G. C. of W., Right Illustrious Augustus Ridgeway as G. T., Frank E. Porter as G. R., Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton as G. C., Alfredda R. Hersan as G. M. of C., Elmer P. Sargent, Jr., as G. C. of G., Francis C. Mann as G. C. of G., Oscar G. Sargent as G. S., Albert M. Miller as grand sentinel. George H. Brown was organist.

STORE NEWS

Harry A. Cook, buyer of muslin underwear for Jordan Marsh Company, has returned from a seven weeks' trip through European markets in the interest of his department.

The "progressive sale" which has just closed at Henry Siegel Company's was controlled by the sales people. A captain was elected from each department and these captains organized the sale, set prices and controlled the merchandise.

Miss Anna Hoffmann, of the misses' coat department of the Filene store, is away on a three weeks' vacation, and Miss Vera Baxter of the fourth floor, is spending two weeks' vacation in Sussex, New Brunswick.

Gilchrist Company send eight of their employees to the school of salesmanship.

Fred F. Osgood, for several years floor-walker for Gilchrist Company, has been granted an extended leave of absence and will take up farming.

The C. E. Osgood Company has purchased the furniture stock of the receivers of the Gilchrist Company.

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RADCLIFFE JUNIORS CONTINUE TO TAKE BASKETBALL GAMES

Radcliffe juniors won at basketball yesterday from the seniors, 36 to 6. After the match between the freshmen and the sophomores, the juniors will play the winner for the college championship. This team last year won the pennant.

The lineup yesterday was: Juniors—C. F., Katherine Dummer; L. F., Florence Armstrong; r. f., Alice Carter; j. c., Frederica Gilbert; l. c., Florence Feeley; r. c., Helen Bocher; c. g., Dorothy Tewksbury (captain); r. g., Marian Hale; l. g., Mabel Razoux. Seniors—C. F., Martha Elliot; l. f., Edith Gartland; r. f., Marian Moreland; j. c., Erica Thorpe; r. c., Lolita Healey (captain); l. c., Marian Prescott; c. g., Carolyn Bulley; r. g., Alice Billings (Hazel Cushing, Eleanor Mason); l. g., Mabel Wilbur. The summary:

Goals—Katherine Dummer 7, Alice Carter 9, Edith Gartland 1, Marian Moreland 1.

Free goals—Katherine Dummer 2, Martha Elliot 2.

Timekeepers—Constance Perry, '14, Constance Lincoln, '13. Linesmen—Alice Davis, Mary Hemenway, Grace Stone, Dorothy Worrell.

WIRELESS BETWEEN SCHOOLS

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—The University of North Dakota will be in communication with the University of Michigan by wireless in a short time, according to Dr. A. H. Taylor, who returned recently after spending several days at the latter institution. Dr. Taylor has applied for a government license to operate a wireless station at the University of North Dakota.

HEADQUARTERS OF D. A. R. OPENED

Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution held a reception in their new headquarters in the New England Historic-Genological building, 9 Ashburton place, yesterday. Mrs. Charles H. Masury of Danvers, chairman of the permanent headquarters committee, explained that by the payment of \$2000 to the society that owns the building the Massachusetts D. A. R. will have the use of the reception room for the Monday afternoon receptions and the use of the large assembly hall on this floor for the three-state conferences which are held during the year. An arrangement has been made that if the D. A. R. wishes to have a permanent headquarters of its own the sum of \$2000 will be returned.

MR. MEAD OFF TO GIVE PEACE TALKS

Edwin D. Mead, secretary of the World Peace Foundation, has left for a three-weeks' lecturing tour through the middle West. Mr. Mead will speak at Ypsilanti, Mich.; Ann Arbor, before the Chicago City Club, at Lincoln, Neb., and other points. He will discuss recent happenings in the international world and their relation to the propaganda work in which he is engaged.

SEC. MEYER TALKS TO NAVY MEN

WASHINGTON—The extension of the naval war college was opened here Monday with exercises in the new National museum, at which addresses were delivered by Secretary Meyer and Capt. William S. Sims, U. S. N.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

TRIED RECIPES

WALNUT CAKE WITH FROSTING
 Cream one half cup of butter with three cups of sugar and add the well-beaten yolks of four eggs. Sift together three cups of pastry flour and three teaspoons of baking powder and add to the mixture alternately with one cup of sweet milk. Flavor with one cup of vanilla, add one cup of flour and chopped walnut meats, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites, bake in a loaf and cover with caramel frosting.

Caramel Frosting—Boil three fourths cup of thin cream, one half cup of sugar and one tablespoon of butter until it threads, add one fourth cup of caramel and flavor with one teaspoon of vanilla. To make the caramel, melt one half cup of sugar, stir in gradually one third cup of water and let boil up once.

CREAM PIE
 Line a pie plate with good paste. Make a cream with one half cup of sugar, two level tablespoons of butter, two rounded tablespoons of flour, two well-beaten eggs and two cups of milk. Cook five minutes and add a teaspoon of vanilla flavoring. Pour into the plate and bake until firm.

CORNSTARCH PUDDING
 Scald four cups of milk, add two thirds cup of sugar and six level tablespoons of cornstarch made smooth in a little cold milk, cook 10 minutes, add the yolks of four eggs beaten well. Butter a pudding dish, dredge with sugar, turn in the pudding and cover with a meringue made from the whites of four eggs beaten stiff and one half cup of powdered sugar. Set in the oven to brown, then cool before serving.

CRACKER PUDDING
 One dozen crackers soaked in one quart milk three hours; add three eggs, one half cup sugar, salt, nutmeg, one tablespoonful butter, two teaspoonfuls baking powder; beat all together, add one half cup raisins. Bake one hour. Serve with sauce.

BAKED TOAST
 Cut stale bread rather thin and toast nicely. Give each slice a quick dip into boiling salted water and then place in a buttered baking dish. Fill the dish nearly full and pour over it a quart of milk, in which you have dissolved a heaping tablespoonful of butter and a teaspoonful of salt. Set the baking dish in a pan half full of hot water and set in the oven. Cover and bake for half an hour, then take off the cover and let it brown, adding a little hot milk and outter if toast becomes too brown.

TOMATO TOAST
 Stew one quart of tomatoes, add a tablespoonful of butter and salt and pepper to taste, and a bit of soda the size of a pea. Stir well and then add a cup of cream. Have ready on a heated platter six or eight slices of toast. Pour the tomato over the toast and serve hot.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

SPRING STYLES COME INTO VIEW

New models and continuance of fur

WE are now getting our fingers on more than the edge of knowledge pertaining to spring styles. There are, of course, the early and the late styles. The "early" styles are represented in the forced models made up for the benefit of the American manufacturers. The Paris couturiers have already finished with their openings, created to meet this foreign demand. As the women of Europe, particularly the Parisiennes, do not emulate the American's insatiable desire to wear her clothes so far in advance of the season, the French openings—the "late" season—do not begin until about the middle of February. Therefore, while it is safe to depend upon the styles first sent out and generally distributed by the manufacturers as being reasonably popular, they do not represent the exclusive modes that are later produced.

Of one thing it is certain, however, and that is that the devotion to the fur idea as a trimming is not going to stop with the cessation of cold weather, or even with the entrance of summer, says a New York Times writer. It is learned that Rodier, the creator of fabrics for the world, has already anticipated a continuance of the fondness for fur, and that, to satisfy the desire, has produced chiffon cloth dress fabrics, the borders of which show a furry weave. Borders simulating the feathers of the ostrich and new stuffs for wraps with a surface resembling feathers are also credited to his inventive faculty.

Requirements for the Riviera season, now close at hand, give an added opportunity for learning what spring's cedar chest of fashions for 1913 has under its lid. Some of the new materials which give promise of popularity are listed under suede cloth, of beige tint, seal brown and pearl gray. The lighter stuffs are represented in voiles, crepes, flower-strewn Swiss, batiste, and net linen.

A new note will be struck by the substitution of printings in the most delightful colorings for embroidery on light fabrics. Dutch blue designs will be seen, floral wreaths and other designs, following the various French periods. Where embroidery is used, crewel and German-town wool work will be much seen. While the wool work will launder, it is better dry cleaned. Banding, with the designs picked out in oriental thread-work, is another form of trimming which will find popularity.

For the Riviera season loose coats of white-figured pompadour silk, or plain satin, will be worn with white frocks.

RARE OLD MEXICAN RECIPE FOR A CHOCOLATE BEVERAGE

FOLLOWING is a rare old Mexican recipe for a chocolate beverage: To a quart of milk allow two or three eggs and two, three or even four small cakes of sweet chocolate, according to taste. Grate the chocolate or break it into small pieces. Let it melt in a chocolate pot on the fire, then add the milk. While it is heating beat the yolks of the eggs well and the whites to a stiff froth. Mix 'all a cupful of the chocolate into the beaten yolks and add to them the rest, stirring well. While the chocolate is very hot beat the whites of the eggs through it, making it foamy throughout, and serve immediately. The success of this recipe, says the Janesville Gazette, depends upon the rapidity with which the eggs are mixed into the chocolate while boiling. It should then be taken immediately from the fire and should not be allowed to boil after the eggs are added. Chocolate of good quality should present a smooth, glossy surface, should be oily when liquefied and cooled and should be free from sediment of a foreign nature.

SLEEVE SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Takes on varied shapes and lengths

THE sleeve has taken the law into its own hands; sometimes it elects to be long, sometimes it reaches to the elbow, and the effect is very good, with a big fur cuff, if it decides to stop midway between the elbow and the wrist. The novelty of the moment is detected in the various kinds of sleeves completing our simple Greek-draped gowns, says the Philadelphia Ledger. There is a tendency, and one likely to spread, to make the sleeves in a material and color different from the dress. One would be inclined to believe that this interesting innovation is partly due to the gradual shortening of the kimono sleeve. Some of the most clever effects are inspired from the middle ages in France. A few of these specimens appeared recently on the stage. A simple dress of white crepe de chine shows sleeves tight fitting from the elbow and covered with raised flowers in crepe wool of polychrome eastern design. Another old-world touch lies in the band of dark fur encircling the neck and crossing to the waist at the side.

The Venetian sleeve, simplified for modern requirements, has also been revived on the stage. It is puffed to the elbow and plaited tightly to the wrist, a round tab prettily covering a portion of the hand. La manche a la Juliette, as a couturier terms it, has been ordered in violet charmeuse, with a dress in black chiffon velvet. The velvet kimono bodice reaches three or four inches below the shoulder, edged with a founce of cream Malines. The lace veils a portion of the violet Venetian sleeve and appears in a square jabot at the throat, beneath a narrow rolled collar in violet charmeuse.

A new note that is being exploited where sleeves are concerned is having the seam on the top of the arm, and at the turn of the elbow a certain amount of fullness is introduced to six inches above the wrist, when the sleeve becomes absolutely tight-fitting again, and is finished with a cuff of velvet or satin. The true coat sleeve is carrying all before it for those who wish to have a costume that will remain undated. It is quite long, and is sometimes finished with a piping of white pique to indicate a linen cuff. A stock tie and pique waistcoat are usually seen in alliance with it.

JOURNALISTS HONOR A WOMAN

Mrs. Carruthers elected chairman of Institute's London district

THE Institute of Journalists has elected a woman, Mrs. Agnes L. Carruthers, to be chairman of the London district of the institute for the ensuing year, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. This, as the president, George B. Hodgson, pointed out at the annual dinner recently held, meant the establishment of a record, and of a record which was in all ways worthy of the traditions of the institute, which had from its very inception admitted women.

Journalists to membership on exactly the same terms as men. Mr. Hodgson, in his review of the work of the institute and of the broad fields of usefulness which it covered, pointed the chairman-elect to a field still wider in its usefulness which he looked to her to cultivate. Among the objects of this institute prescribed in our charter, he said, is the promotion of everything that tends to the elevation and the improvement of the qualifications of members of the journalistic profession. That there was much to be done in this line, Mr. Hodgson left his audience in no doubt. He said that it was a scandal that in this country men who had all the heavy responsibility for the intellectual work of providing the raw materials from which newspapers were created should be paid lower wages than were given for the mechanical operation of putting their copy into type. This evil, which must be dealt with, was a recognized bar to efficiency by all the best newspaper proprietors. Good pay and efficient workmanship must be the standard of the institute, and by maintaining it, not only would the highest service be rendered to the profession, but the institute would be, what its charter and constitution fitted it to be, a great imperial organization.

The president was followed by Mrs. Carruthers, the chairman-elect, who, in a graceful speech, referred to the good work accomplished by the London district during the chairmanship of Mr. Sarle.

Another cost costume, particularly suited to a brunette, is of old rose ratine. The coat is cutaway, showing a distinct tendency to length in the back. The collar, revers, and cuffs are trimmed with either seal skin or black satin. A blue serge street gown is representative of the new redingote model. It has a collar of bright red satin.

Still another model for spring street wear, which has its unique as well as its attractive points, is of stem green colored cloth. The coat in front shows a waistcoat effect, fashioned of oriental colors. On each side of the front opening mock jade buttons are set. An overskirt, below knee length, falls over a skirt of simulated plaits.

ACCOMMODATION AT LOW COST

Ada Lewis home for women can shelter 240

THE sum of £50,000 was left by Mrs. Lewis for the erection and maintenance of a home for women on the principles of a Rowton house, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. A fine airy building has been built in the new Kent road capable of accommodating 240 women. The charge for the night will in all probability be 6d., or for those who remain for the week 3s. For there will be a few larger rooms, which sisters or mother and daughter can live in more permanently at the rate of 5s. a week.

The Ada Lewis home will provide accommodation as follows: Separate cubicles with good beds and clean linen; ample washing accommodation for each occupant with the privacy of partitions; brushing rooms and laundries where the women can wash their clothes; dressing rooms and hot chambers where the clothes can be dried in five minutes; a separate locker for each woman; a spacious reading room; sewing room and common sitting room all well warmed and lighted; a large dining room where food can be had at the lowest possible cost, or where the occupants can cook their own food; a large and sunny terrace garden which will be made bright with plants and flowers.

BAKED HOMINY

Mashed baked hominy is delicious. Mash left-over coarse hominy thoroughly; to each cup of it add one egg and two tablespoonfuls of milk. Bake about 35 to 45 minutes in a moderate oven. When the egg is set it is ready.—New Haven Journal Courier.

NEW YORK DRESS

Since you are to stay at a hotel while you are in New York, says a writer in Harpers Bazar, and do not expect to be entertained, you will not need to carry full evening dress, and need not worry because you haven't it. You will need an attractive evening gown with a high neck and a hat that harmonizes with it to wear to the theater. Your velvet suit, with the lace waist to match, the furs and the fur hat, will be perfectly appropriate for dining in restaurants or going to the theater. The three-piece cloth gown will serve every other purpose for so short a stay. If you do happen to go to an afternoon tea either the velvet suit or the high-necked gown, if it is dark in color, will be appropriate.

TEXAS WOMAN TO BE LEADER AT INAUGURATION



(Photo copyrighted by Clinedinst)
MRS. MORRIS SHEPPARD
 Wife of senator-elect, who will head committee of 50 young women in inauguration week festivities.

ACTIVITY prevails in many quarters in Washington in preparation for inauguration week. Mrs. Morris Sheppard, wife of Senator-elect Sheppard of Texas, who will head a committee of 50 young women, will figure prominently in the festivities. Mrs. Sheppard has been a social favorite in congressional circles, and will be a charming addition to the younger senatorial set. Congressman Sheppard succeeds Senator Bailey of Texas on the 4th of March.

CORSAGE SACHETS

Very dainty sachets for the corsage are made of the tiny hemstitched or embroidered handkerchiefs that are so much used at present, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Make the little three-cornered bags of pink or blue satin and fill them with cotton batting and violet orris. Fold the handkerchief so that it will form a triangle and cover the satin foundation. Sew two tiny buttons on the inner edge and make buttonholes to correspond in the upper border. This will enable you to take off the cover when it needs laundering.

BASKET LOWERS LIVING COST

It pays to go to market and select food

IN part at least the high cost of living today is attributed to the passing of the market basket. Formerly the housewife herself went to market and carefully chose the food that was to go upon her table. She knew exactly the cost of every package stowed away in that basket which she or her servant was carrying. Nowadays the telephone is usurping all sorts of duties and although it is a convenience it has its drawbacks. In marketing it no doubt saves time, but it has a decided tendency to flatten the family purse.

Certain dealers welcome the increasing habit of ordering supplies by telephone for it gives them opportunities for adding to the price of their commodities, according to a New York Sun writer. Their inclination to do this is naturally quickened by the annoyance they feel when patrons telephone at 11 a. m. and want their orders delivered in time to be cooked for luncheon. It is of course impossible to serve them all on such short notice and some are sure to call up a half hour or so later to ask why their goods have not arrived.

One marketman said: "Sometimes we call up our patrons early in the morning so that we can be sure to get their supplies to them in time, but they merely tell us that they are not ready to give the orders, so we just have to wait and do the best we can when everything comes in a rush."

"Of course we have to charge more than if they came to market, bought what they wanted and carried it home with them. Our expenses are much greater; we are obliged to have several telephones and our delivery service is very expensive. And then it is impossible to please them all."

"Few women," he continued earnestly, "realize that it is doing them a favor when we send at once goods ordered only half an hour perhaps before the time they should be on the stove cooking. We have to call a special messenger sometimes."

Many women in Philadelphia still cling to the custom of going to market themselves and carrying the market basket with them. They are certain to get much better service in various ways than the women who order by telephone or by messenger. For instance, the average marketman likes to be consulted and if you get him when he is not too busy he will probably be glad to give you generous slices of advice and information. The butcher will tell you of cuts of

FASHIONABLE DRAPED SKIRT

Cut in two pieces and back forms a panel

DRAPERIES of all kinds are extremely smart this season and this skirt is one of the prettiest brought forth. The skirt is cut in two pieces and the back forms a panel that can be cut off in walking length or extended to form a train.

The drapery is effected by means of plaits laid at the center and at the edges of the front and the back is lapped upon the front. There are just a few gathers at the waist line.

In the front view, the skirt is made of brocade satin, and combined with a waist of the same, would make an exquisite costume. All the soft silks, satins, velvets and the like are suitable for the making; in fact, any fabric that is soft enough to be draped.

For the medium size, the walking skirt will require 4 1/2 yards of material 27 or 23 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide; the skirt with train 4 3/4 yards 27 or 3 3/4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide.

The pattern of the skirt (7702) is cut in sizes from 22 to 32 inches waist measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



PARIS SENDING SPRING HATS

Models from Reboux and Georgette

THOSE who go South during February and the early spring months must needs prepare for their summer attire while still in the midst of winter. In the first week in January even the left-overs are cleared away and room is made for these summery garments. Then begins the search for something new.

The early midwinter models for southern wear are usually a reflection of the fall styles with evolutions on American lines, says a New York Sun writer. The vast majority of French models do not come over until March, so the woman who wishes to be strictly French in her dress waits till then before ordering her spring and summer costumes.

Here and there, however, we do see straws which may indicate the course of fashion, but we must have a keen eye for these straws. Occasional models both in hats and gowns are being sent over. Reboux continues to send the small hats she made so popular and understands so well how to fashion becomingly. Georgette, always an artist in the manipulation of the large hat, is sending some large hats for evening wear that are graceful and picturesque. One particularly effective model was of velvet in large mushroom effect. On the brim was laid a flat piece of tulle cut the exact shape of the brim and finished with a

picot edge, but extending a little from it to soften the lines. Around the crown was drawn a soft piece of black satin ribbon and a large flat bow quite carelessly tied finished it. It was remarkably simple in style and depended upon its line for effectiveness.

Another striking hat was a rolling sailor, with the velvet slightly pulled on and the upper part of the roll extended with black tulle in several thicknesses. These tulle trimmings on the velvet hats give them a touch of airiness which makes them suitable for evening wear when a hat is desired.

Not every woman can wear the small tulle hats, so the larger velvet hat with the tulle trimming is a solution for the woman who looks best in larger headgear.

A few straw hats are being shown by the importers, and there is a gradual tendency toward hats that roll up at the side and back and are trimmed in the back.

Some straw models with high crowns and tiny brims are also being shown, though on the larger hats the crowns are quite flat and melon shaped. There is a scoop shaped hat which rolls up at the back and has almost a bonnetlike effect, and with one single plume posed in the back makes a charming frame for a pretty face.

Most of the straw braids seen so far are extremely fine and narrow, and as many of these hats will be made by hand they are likely to be rather expensive, in consequence of the cost of the extra labor required in the making. This is offset in a manner by the scantness of the trimmings, for they still continue small.

For the high trimmings long narrow strips of velvet are posed to stand straight up in front, and look like long blades of grass. Jet, malines and crepe de chine play an important part in millinery trimmings, and many hats have the entire crown covered with this crepe.

There are straws, too, so finely woven as to resemble crepe. Ribbons with borders in Greek pattern are extremely attractive, and one small hat which turned up sharply at the back had a large bow of this ribbon which fell gracefully over the hair, and, in fact, completely covered it.

A striking idea for a dinner gown is yellow and black, the black being merely touches of jet in the trimming.

WRAPS ARE FULL

Among the coats that one can get now are sumptuous affairs in green, red, violet and black velvet and plush. It goes without saying, when you say it this season, that fur is lavishly used. There is not only a collar of it, but sleeves and a deep hem and wide bands down the front. Fullness is a requisite. Slenderness of line in a wrap is no more, or if it exists, it is under a ban. Evening wraps must swirl around one. There must be no stingsiness of cloth. Voluminous is the only good word to use when one tries to describe them.

The empire line, which obtained for so long, is entirely out of fashion. If there is any waist line, it is dropped below the hips. You will notice that on the majority of the smart wraps the fabric is held in by a jeweled band that goes around the figure well below the waist and is lower in the back than front.

One of the novelties which is artistic and which was brought out in Paris last August is to have large sleeves of an entirely different fabric from the rest of the wraps, says a New York Times writer. With red velvet, there will be full sleeves of gold embroidered mato-lasse; with green velvet, there will be mandarin sleeves of silver brocade held in by a band of skunk at the wrist; with black velvet, there will be a shaped sleeve that starts from a long armhole made of white velvet with a raised figure of black velvet.

DISCOVERIES IN COOKERY FIELD

Confectioners and caterers use a quart of a teaspoonful of cinnamon in each gallon of chocolate ice cream. It gives richness. I tried flavoring with a little cinnamon a cake which I frosted with chocolate icing, and it was delicious, writes a contributor to Good House-keeping.

The skillful colored cook of one of my southern friends always boiled her bacon before frying it. I prepared two dishes of bacon, one fried in the ordinary way; the other boiled first, for 10 minutes. The boiled bacon was free from the strong taste so often characterizing this meat, and seemed to be more tender, as well as more delicate in flavor, than the fried meat. Be sure to drain well and dry before boiling.

If you have no pumpkin or squash for a pie, use carrots. Boil and mash them, then proceed exactly as for pumpkin pie. The spices will remove the strong flavor in the carrots and the taste will be like pumpkin. Carrots are also delicious when pickled like beets.

Sausage is improved, it within its spicy interior, a large oyster is encased. Merely place the oyster inside the patty of sausage and fry as usual. The oyster flavors the sausage.

DRAPERIES ARE VERY POPULAR

Draperies are seen not only on costumes and fancy wraps, but also on dressy suits. Even the much-discussed panier has become a draped affair. Heavy winter materials are made up effectively in the draped style, but as it is especially adapted to lightweight materials the outlook is that draperies will be used even more extensively for spring than they are at present.

For young girls flounces are much used for evening wear instead of draperies seen on the gowns of older women. There is a noticeable return to pale colors, and particularly white, which is often relieved by a sash of color.

Tulle is frequently used for veiling dresses for young girls instead of mouseline de soie, and gives a light airy appearance.

HOME HELPS

Boiled rice must always be lightly handled. It should not be stirred with a fork or spoon.

To make oatmeal jelly boil four tablespoonfuls of oatmeal in one pint of water (in a double boiler) for three hours, adding water from time to time, and then strain.

When making baked or boiled custard the milk to be used should be scalded and set aside to cool. Then make a custard in the ordinary way, and it will be perfectly smooth.

Lamp chimneys and other glassware boiled in salt water are considerably toughened, says the Philadelphia Times. Wicks which have been used a long time and smoke when burning should be soaked several hours in vinegar and allowed to dry thoroughly, when the flame will burn with a renewed brightness.

THIS FOR MEN

A convenience invented to help a man with the difficulty of buttonholes which have been closed together by the process of laundering is a rosewood polished stick, two and a half inches long, made with a full point at one end which prys open the buttonhole without effort, says the New York Times. These little affairs are made in Europe, but sell for five cents apiece; they are called "buttonhole openers," and men seem well satisfied to possess them.

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RIVALS FOR FRENCH PRESIDENCY REMAIN IN CLOSE FRIENDSHIP

M. Poincare, Premier, Pays
Visit to M. Ribot for
Conference, a Graceful
Act Widely Appreciated

AGREED ON POLICY

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The situation with regard to the forthcoming election of the French President has been considerably changed by Leon Bourgeois' definite refusal.

As soon as it was fully recognized that M. Bourgeois was out of the running, the very force of circumstances pushed M. Poincare into the gap, and once convinced that it was his duty to allow his name to be put forward as a candidate, he, with his habitual promptness and decision, caused it to be publicly known that on the grounds of patriotism he had consented to accept. No question of self-interest could be attached to the action of M. Poincare, for he has been most active in trying to obtain the assent of Leon Bourgeois.

Throughout the campaign he has been ready to support any candidate regardless of group so long as he was a republican who placed patriotism above all other questions, for it is not at the present moment a question of politics that weighs with M. Poincare, but purely of patriotism.

While the above events were quickly succeeding one another, the political friends of M. Ribot, who represent various shades of opinion, were urging him to become a candidate. The latter, as he himself now explains it, merely intimated in reply the possibility of his accepting under certain circumstances, but the indiscretion of his friends was such as to practically compel him to stand.

Incident Is Appreciated

Thus two of the greatest men in France, of the same party, and holding the same views, both with regard to internal and external policy, are now formal candidates for the presidency. An incident which has made a deep impression, and is appreciated in all directions, followed these announcements, for M. Poincare, who is a long-standing friend of M. Ribot, made known to him his intention of calling upon and conferring with him, a graceful act which took every one by surprise. It is well to realize that these two candidates are not rivals in the ordinary sense, but only in the finest and most delicate acceptance of the term. They have been for many years associated in the common work of fighting for the defense of their country in the highest sense. Both have filled the very highest and most responsible positions in the government, and are men of quite exceptional ability and experience with regard to affairs both at home and abroad.

It is well known that the reason for M. Poincare's candidature is his desire to see continued for seven successive years the same foreign policy he has followed with such dignity and success in the interests of peace abroad and at home, in spite of the almost unsurmountable difficulties which he has encountered on all hands since he accepted the premiership.

While ministers may come and go, the President remains, and a President who has not only the desire but also the capacity for knowing what is really needed by the country can do much to unite the interests of the two national forces of diplomacy and the army.

The interview between the two candidates has practically determined one great fact, viz., that whichever may be elected the country may rest assured that the present policy will be continued. By the candidature of these two men much of the usual intrigue and small group combination is removed at a stroke from the presidential election.

Two Others Possible

There always remains, however, the possibility that either the president of the Senate, A. Dubost, or the president of the Chamber, Paul Deschanel, may become candidates at the last minute and hitherto it has been almost a matter of tradition to select one of the presidents of the two legislative bodies.

It is a somewhat significant fact that both of these men have refused to give any information whatever as to whether they will accept the candidature or not, although they have both been specifically questioned on the matter. However, as they will have to submit themselves for reelection as president of the Senate and Chamber, respectively, this may have prompted them to refrain from expressing an opinion which might be misconstrued. It is all the same somewhat of an anomaly that it should be even possible for two men holding such prominent and responsible positions to allow themselves to be candidates for the presidency without disclosing the fact.

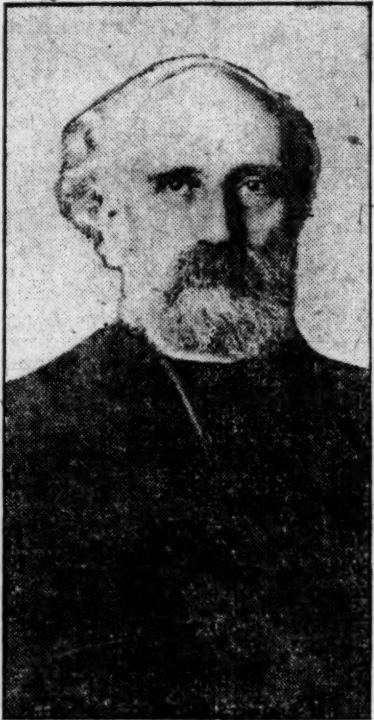
While there are certain groups belonging to the Republican party in both houses whose wishes and intentions would best be served by the election of a traditional candidate, it is generally recognized that the open and above board policy of M. Poincare, in which M.

French Premier Finally Consents to Enter Race for the Highest Office



(Copyright by Topical Press)
M. POINCARE

Contest for Presidency Lifted Above Party by Great Men's Friendship



(Copyright by Topical Press)
M. RIBOT

Ribot concurs, is likely to prove a decisive obstacle to all the usual maneuvers of party politics.

Above Party Politics

After the interview, M. Ribot publicly stated that the question of the candidature had been lifted above party politics, and, he added, what was needed above all at the present moment was that the President of the republic should be a man of unquestioned moral authority: that the election would not be settled upon a question of program, but upon confidence in the justice and experience of that man who during seven years must remain above all parties and represent France itself.

The agreement of M. Ribot and M. Poincare, not only upon the election itself, but also upon general matters of policy, is now officially confirmed by the note issued through the Havas agency, which reports M. Poincare as declaring that the accord between himself and M. Ribot extends to the whole of the situation, both internal and external. It adds that the internal situation is recognized as being in great disorder and the external as serious and needing the unremitting attention of the government, but that both men are in full agreement as to what French policy should be under all existing circumstances.

FEW CHANGES IN OFFICES FILLED BY APPOINTMENTS

QUINCY, Mass.—Mayor Stone appointed the city officers last night, who, under the new charter, enter office Feb. 2, with council confirmation. Almost all are reappointments or transfers. Daniel Schouler, Jr., succeeds Edward J. Murphy, not reappointed, as milk inspector.

Other appointments were: Frederick E. Tupper, commissioner of public works; Henry F. Tilden, city treasurer; Emory L. Crane, city clerk; Oscar S. Sandberg, tax collector; John W. McAnaney, city solicitor; Amos L. Litchfield, chief of fire department; James H. Elcock, overseer of the poor; Ezekiel C. Sargent, city engineer; Dr. Francis Abele, Jr., inspector of animals; Wellington W. Mitchell, assessor for three years; Dr. John H. Ash, city physician; James F. Allen, inspector of meats and provisions; Frank F. Crane, dock and water front commissioner; Warren S. Parker, inspector of buildings; William H. Teasdale, Dr. Fred E. Jones, James Thomas, board of health; Henry McGrath, Charles R. Safford, Morton G. Smith, the Rev. Rufus B. Tobey, George A. Sidelinger, Charles C. Hearn, public library board; Albert W. Fay, Edward O. Woodward, Alfred O. Diack, John L. Hamilton, Andrew Johnson, John Q. Cudworth, managers of public burial places; Luther S. Anderson, Walter S. Pinkham, Dr. George M. Sheehan, Perry Lawton, Rupert Cladin, Herbert S. Barker, managers of Adams Academy.

The mayor also appointed, and council confirmed, Dennis J. Ford as registrar of voters for three years.

Councilmen Cunningham and Richards were elected trustees of the Quincy city hospital.

CHAPTER OFFICERS INSTALLED

The officers of the Ruth chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, were publicly installed Monday night in Masonic hall, Chelsea. The officers installed were: Myrtle L. Swift, worthy patron; J. Arthur Smith, worthy patron; Florence E. Brownell, associate patron; Katherine S. Tukey, secretary; Annie S. Smith, treasurer; Isabella J. Webber, conductress; George A. Tilton, assistant conductress.

NEW RAILROAD PLANNED

HARRISBURG.—The incorporation papers of the Eastern Midland Railroad Company, to construct a line 40 miles long from Matamoras, Pike county, to Delaware Water Gap, show that Pittsburgh people are heavily interested. The capital of the company is \$400,000.

IDaho MINES PAY DIVIDENDS

SPOKANE, Wash.—The lead-silver mines of the Coeur d'Alene district during 1912 paid an average of \$8000 a day in dividends. The total for the year passes the \$3,000,000 mark by a good margin.

MARINES LEAVING NICARAGUA

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua.—American marines stationed at Leon, comprising part of the forces which were sent to Nicaragua during the revolution, left Monday for the Panama Canal Zone. One hundred marines still remain in Managua.

BOUND TO INTERPRET WILL OF THE PEOPLE DECLARES GOV. WILSON

Next Chief Executive of Nation Tells New Jersey Presidential Electors Only Progressives to Be Called to Aid

NO DIVISIONS SEEN

TRENTON, N. J.—Governor Wilson, in an address Monday to the New Jersey presidential electors, announced that he was bound to interpret the will of the people as indicated by the election and with Progressives and only Progressives to aid him seek to carry out the people's purposes.

"I shall not be acting as a partisan when I pick out Progressives, and only Progressives, to aid me," the Governor said in analyzing the spirit that he said had produced his election.

Governor Wilson predicted no division in the councils of the Democratic party, but foresaw solidarity.

"These Democrats," he said, "who hitherto have been slow to align themselves with the progressive banner of the party are everywhere yielding. The business men of the country, too, are swinging around to an unselfish and broader view of their duties to the people."

The Governor spoke at a luncheon given for the electors by the Democratic state committee just before the official ballot was cast. It was the last speech which he was scheduled to make before his inauguration.

"I feel it would be unbecoming in me," he said, "to make a speech in any other tone than that of a man who believes he is speaking for the men with whom he is associated. Some men have been slow to observe, but the majority of us have seen that the people of the United States have taken a definite choice. I happen to be one of the instruments through whom that choice is expressed, but I am for the time, and that choice is for the long future. The people of the United States have turned their faces in a definite direction, and any party, any man, who does not go with them in that direction they will reject—and they ought to reject."

Bidden by the People

"Therefore, in looking forward to the responsibilities that I am about to assume, I feel, first, last and all the time, that I am acting in representative capacity. I am bidden to interpret, as well as I can, the purposes of the people of the United States, and to act, so far as my choice determines the action, only through the instrumentality of persons who also represent that choice. I have no liberty in the matter. I have given bonds, my sacred honor is involved, and nothing more could be involved. And therefore it is a matter of supreme pleasure to me to find in every direction, as I turn about from one group of men to another, that men's minds and men's consciences and men's purposes are yielding to that great impulse that now moves the whole people of the United States."

"I do not foresee any serious divisions of counsel in the Democratic party as a national body. On the contrary, I find every evidence of solidarity. I see every evidence that men who have not hitherto yielded their argument to the movement of the age are now about to yield their argument. I will not say their will. They did not seem to be acting under compulsion—they are beginning to yield their argument to the common judgment of the nation. Because I find in discussing questions of business—contrary to the impression which prevails in some editorial rooms—that in speaking to men of business I am speaking to men whose vision is swinging around to the path which the nation has marked out for itself."

"This nation is full of honorable men who have been engaged in large business in a way in which they thought they were permitted to do so, both by their conscience and the law. But they have had their eyes close to their ledger, they have had their energies so absolutely absorbed in the undertakings with which they have not, until the nation spoke loud, raised their eyes from their books and papers and seen how the things they were doing stood related to the fortunes of mankind."

The Virginia, the Georgia, the Nebraska, the Minnesota, the Ohio, the Idaho, the Sonoma and the Ontario at Guayanayabo.

The Sterling and the Uncas at Media Luna Cay, Cuba.

The Orion left Hampton Roads for Guantanamo.

The Mars left Guantanamo for Cristobal.

The Alert, the F-1, the F-2 and the F-3 left San Francisco for San Diego.

The Cincinnati left Swatow for Cavite.

The Vermont, the Michigan, the South Carolina, the Monaghan, the Ammen, the Burrows, the Paterson, the Trippe, the Jenkins, the Jarvis, the Fanning and the Jonett at Cristobal.

The Whipple, the Paul Jones, the Preble, the Stewart and the Truxton left Sausalito for San Diego.

Atlantic battleship fleet has been reorganized as follows: The Wyoming, flagship. First division, the Utah, temporary flagship; the Arkansas, the Delaware, the Florida and the North Dakota.

Second division, the Vermont, flagship; the Louisiana, the Michigan, the New Hampshire and the South Carolina.

Third division, the Virginia, flagship; the Georgia, the Nebraska, the New Jersey and the Rhode Island.

Fourth division, the Minnesota, flagship; the Connecticut, the Idaho, the Kansas and the Ohio.

President Taft has appointed the board of visitors to the naval academy for 1913. They are Herbert L. Satterlee of New York, formerly assistant secretary of the navy; George G. Hill of Washington, Max Pam of Chicago, Samuel A. Perkins of Tacoma, Wash.; D. S. Barry of Washington, Fred W. Davis of New Haven and Nelson Lampert of Chicago.

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50.00 Pointed Wolf Muffs	35.00	83.00 Russian Pony Coats, 52 inches long.....	58.50
37.50 Black Fox Animal Scarfs	25.00	83.00 Near-Seal Coats	59.50
37.50 Black Fox Muffs	25.00	95.00 Fur Lined Coats	62.50
46.50 Dark Mink Animal Scarfs	32.50	165.00 Natural Raccoon Auto Coats	110.00
55.00 Dark Mink Muffs	42.50	165.00 Natural Pony Coats, racoon collar and cuffs	110.00
48.50 Mole Skin Scarfs	33.50	185.00 Sable Squirrel Coats	122.50
60.00 Mole Skin Muffs	52.50	220.00 Natural Muskrat Auto Coats	145.00
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27.50 Natural Raccoon Scarfs	17.50	265.00 Hudson Seal Coats	178.00
21.50 Natural Raccoon Muffs	15.75	350.00 Jap Mink Coat, 54 inches long.....	190.00
27.50 Natural Raccoon Muffs	19.75	325.00 Persian Lamb Coats	235.00
30.00 Natural Raccoon Muffs	21.50	350.00 Persian Lamb Coats	250.00
		375.00 Persian Lamb Coats	265.00
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VISITOR FROM GREECE TELLS OF BALKAN EVENTS

Miss Florence G. Stone, a witness to the preliminaries that took place in Athens before the Greek troops left for the front, who is in Boston visiting, tells many interesting facts about the events that led to the Balkan difficulties.

Miss Stone has been a resident of Athens for the past 15 years. She is a firm believer in modern Greece, and dwells on the unity of action that characterized the people during the trying months that preceded the harmony with Turkey. The prime minister, Venizelos, she considers the present social pillar of the country and she says that the royal house is today more firmly established in the confidence of the nation than in years.

"When living in Greece," said Miss Stone, "I have devoted myself especially to the study of archaeology and art. The events of the past few years, however, have been such as to interest every one in the work of the statesmen and those persons who think the future of the country calls for action."

"Since my arrival in the United States I have heard much about the necessity for the conflict. Naturally, having lived among the people involved, heard of their aspirations, and learned to know their past, one may be expected to have an opinion. Yet it is extremely difficult for

any one to venture that this or that might have been avoided. Perhaps a change was necessary under the circumstances, and still it would appear that a different method for adjusting the differences might have been brought about."

Miss Stone was asked whether she thought it possible that the present good relations among the allies could be maintained.

"In answer to that question," she said, "I may be permitted to state that one of the great surprises in the Greek capital in recent years was the visit to Athens of a number of Bulgarian students, who were shown every mark of consideration. Those conversant with the earlier relations between Bulgaria and Greece naturally saw in this fact something that meant closer connection than had obtained. When the allies announced their military program the explanation of the student visit came clearly as one showing one factor toward better relations."

Miss Stone will return to Athens in the early spring. She has made four former visits to the United States during her 15-year residence in Greece. She frequently lectures before universities and art schools on the ancient greatness of the Greek nation and the art treasures of the country.

the use of your energy, the more energy you have got to spend even upon your own affairs—that enrichment comes with the enlargement, and that with the enrichment comes the increase of power.

"Men, in the last analysis, even in the narrow field of business, have a grip upon their fellow-men in proportion as they enjoy the confidence and admiration of their fellow-men. A man can accomplish a great deal more in business, as I need hardly tell you, by the belief that people have in him than by the fear that he inspires. And some men have made the profound mistake, so far as their individual success is concerned, of trying to succeed by fear and not by persuasion, not by confidence but by creating the consciousness that they can spoil the careers of the men who do not work."

"I suppose some people have the idea that I love to fight just for the fun of it. Now, that is not in the least my temperament. I am really a very tame, amenable person; but I do love to feel in my blood the splendid satisfaction of fighting for something, something that is bigger than myself, and trying for the time a least to think I am as big as the thing I am fighting for. That is a solid satisfaction. And when I can for the time being represent the Democratic party and find that the nation as a whole is thawing out toward the Democratic party and more and more coming to believe that the Democratic party can do the thing which the country has been waiting for, then I enjoy the immense satisfaction of being part of a thing that is so much bigger than I am, that I can dream, at any rate that I am taking my own measure by the thing I belong to."

MR. BEATTY'S PORTRAIT FINISHED

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Bar Association of California recently commissioned Fred Yates, eminent American-English portrait painter, to paint a portrait of W. H. Beatty, chief justice of the supreme court, for presentation to the venerable jurist. The portrait has been completed, and is on exhibition in the Vickery galleries, Sutter street.

COUNCIL DECREES ANALYSIS OF CITY GAS BUSINESS

LAURENCE, Mass.—After going on record as in favor of a reduction in the gas rate from \$1 to 80 cents per 1000, the municipal council voted Monday to conduct an investigation into the business of the Lawrence Gas & Electrical Company. The sum of \$250 was appropriated to secure expert information regarding the company's business relations.

This action was taken upon recommendation of Alderman Lynch, who read a letter from the Dwyer-Nichols Engineering Company of Lynn, which had offered to make an analysis of the firm's business. The same company recently conducted a similar investigation in Lynn, whereupon the assessed valuation of the Lynn operation was set \$1,000,000 higher than formerly.

The council also voted to seek establishment of a free state employment bureau in this city.

JACKSON GIRLS GET SCHOLARSHIP

MEDFORD, Mass.—A new scholarship at Jackson College founded by Chas. Omega was announced by Dean Caroline S. Davies Monday, for the junior who has the best record in economics and sociology, the first award to be made in June.

Announcement was also made of awards to Miss Isabella Cameron of Arlington and Miss A. Leslie Hooper of West Somerville of the first and second prizes respectively in the annual essay contest conducted at Jackson College by the Warren and Prescott chapter (of Boston) of the D. A. R.

RED RIVER TRAFFIC GROWS

WINNIPEG, Man.—That the Red river is becoming an important channel of navigation since the completion of the St. Andrews locks and that Winnipeg is assuming a position as a port is proved by the freight tonnage figures for the year recently compiled and just now available. The tonnage for the 1912 season passing through the locks between Winnipeg and the lake amounts to 95,349 tons as compared with 47,135 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of 48,414 tons.

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BANANA CULTURE OFFERS OPPORTUNITY

Popular Fruit Makes Excellent Vinegar Which Though Not on Market Is Preferred in Guatemala

PICKED WHEN GREEN

Following an account of the development of the banana industry in Guatemala, given on this page Thursday, the accompanying article deals with various phases of banana culture in that country, including possibilities for further advancement of the banana as food.

(Special to the Monitor)

PUERTO BARRIOS, Guatemala.—Banana vinegar offers a field for enterprise and exploitation for manufacturers. This is used to some extent in Guatemala, and is preferred to imported vinegar because of the smooth flavor, and the fact that it lends itself so readily in making mayonnaise dressings and other "fixings" for salads.

The banana is allowed to ripen on the stalk and then is enclosed in sacks or barrels and allowed to ferment and drip into a covered tank. It is an extremely strong vinegar but delightfully smooth and capable of blending with other sauces and foods. Yet it is practically unknown in the United States, and probably has never been placed on the market. Some experiments have been made in banana sugar, but with no practical results.

Food Value High

Not alone must the Guatemala banana be considered as a fruit, for its food value, otherwise, is most important. Its chemical composition is very similar to the potato of Maine and Canada, and when baked or fried it is most edible, possessing a high nutritive value at extremely low cost, an unusual combination in modern marketing.

In 1910 1,225,684 bunches of bananas were shipped from Puerto Barrios, Santa Tomas and Livingston, the Atlantic shipping points, against 765,223 bunches in 1909, and 668,246 bunches in 1908. In 1912 one company alone shipped about 2,000,000 bunches. This large increase in shipments of fruit is due to the extensive areas of new cultivation brought into bearing and the more improved railway transportation. Weekly pickups are made in Guatemala, except during the months of April, May and June, when a three times a week pickup is made, with a total of 65,900 to 75,000 bunches for the new fruit steamers in operation between Central America and the Atlantic seaboard.

The time of departure of each steamer from the United States is received in Guatemala by cable, and two days before its arrival for loading the necessary supply is apportioned among the banana farms to be cut for the steamer, and the laborers disappear armed with long lances for cutting the lofty fruit, and with machetes for severing the stalk and feeling the plant to the ground. Nothing is supposed to be cut except fruit of the grade required; it must not be over hard, too thin or improperly developed. The negro cutter is very careful about his selection, or he is quite apt to have his cutting rejected by the receiver at the fruit train. The value of all rejected fruit is charged back to the cutter on the farm.

But neither must fruit of the proper grade be overlooked on the farm, for the payment involved is the same. All fruit cut is deposited in regular piles at the track side and covered with leaves to prevent its burning in the sun. On many new farms it is packed out on mules, but in general trainways are used for delivery at the track side, for carriage on train cars reduces the bruising and rough handling to a minimum.

Picking Day Eventful

By night of the cutting day the bunches for shipment are scattered along 40 miles of main-line track and as many more of spurs and branch tracks, and the pickup trains start for work in assigned districts the following morning at daylight. For a pickup of 25,000 bunches the Guatemala Northern railway furnishes six trains of ventilated fruit cars, of special construction for this work. The fruit interests supply the loading gangs.

A banana receiver is assigned to each pickup train to assort all fruit presented for shipment, to grade the same, count it, and make any rejection necessary of bruised or undersized fruit. The working gangs are made up of strong native Guatemalans or negro labor, and the receivers are West Indians of intelligence and fruit experience. The loading men are paid \$1 per day, with extra time for night work, accompanying the trains to Puerto Barrios, where they assist in loading the steamers, receiving pay at the same rates with provision for meals while absent from home. They are a light hearted, contented people, well treated by and of direct service to the employers, and are sharing in an industry of such rapid development that the opportunity for work and the care of their families is exceptional.

The fruit interests provide a system of



Workmen on a Guatemalan farm loading bananas for transfer to the steamship which takes product to world's great markets

PLANTATION IN IDEAL CONDITION



Banana farm in Guatemala showing two-year-old plants that have produced profitably for fourteen months

stores or commissaries, as they are called, where all necessary articles of clothing and food and small luxuries are sold at reasonable prices. An opportunity is provided for the education of laborers' children, also church services on Sunday, and elevating entertainments and music for the weekdays. The personnel among laborers is constantly improving in Guatemala as the development is extended, and the labor is better housed and more domestic.

The opportunity for white men in the banana industry of Guatemala is favorable when one has experience in the tropics and a knowledge of the conditions which everywhere surround the banana business. Strength is a great asset

in such a man, and the opportunity for men of character and ability in agriculture, or experience in general business requirements, has always been good and is more so today. But a change to tropical life from years of business activity in the United States should always be carefully weighed. A thorough knowledge of conditions, obtainable by letter, or best, by a personal visit to Guatemala, is advisable.

Capitalist's Opportunity

From the standpoint of an investor the proposition is attractive where ample means are at disposal. The preliminary work is expensive, and a wait of from 10 months to a year before shipment

of fruit is possible presents many calls for capital. The experience of the average private planter is that bananas can be grown for from 12 to 20 cents per bunch and has a market value of 30 cents. These figures apply to the large bunches called the "firsts"; the smaller fruit, the "seconds" and "thirds," sell for less, but require about the same care and general cost of production.

After the first year, expense in production is of cultivation only, with the cost of cutting, and this expense averages from \$12 to \$20 per acre per annum. A very conservative estimate of \$45 net profit per acre, all over the Guatemalan field is probably accurate. The large fruit interests, to secure a constant supply of fruit, offer contracts to private planters for a period of years at established rates, thus enabling the planter to determine, in advance, what return may be expected from his plantation.

It is quite generally believed in the United States that the banana, when allowed to ripen on the plant, must possess a far superior flavor to the fruit cut green. However, this is not the case, for fruit allowed to ripen on the plant is very strong in flavor; in fact, not edible at all. It does not mature properly on the plant after reaching a certain age, and never attains the true flavor of a green bunch, which, after cutting, is flavored by juices retained in the stalk.

Guatemalan fruit is among the largest grown and very heavy. It can be recognized frequently at fruit stands by the deep yellow color, the extreme size of the bunch and the large "fingers."

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

QUITO, Ecuador.—The municipality of Babahoyo, capital of the province of Los Rios, invites tenders for the construction of an electric or steam railway to connect that town with Balzapamba. Proposals will be accepted for the whole or parts of the road. Tenders must be addressed to the secretary of the municipal council of Babahoyo and reach him not later than March 1, 1913. All information may be obtained on applying to the same.

COCHABAMBA, Bolivia.—The municipality has accepted the proposal of the light and power company to establish an electric street railway.

LIMA, Peru.—Congress has authorized the executive to appropriate certain funds destined for the development of the rubber industry in order to bring about the establishment of a wireless station on the Madre de Dios river and another at a point in the south of the republic.

HUANCAVELICA, Peru.—In addition to the railroad between here and the ocean at Tambo de Mora, authorized by Congress, the continuation of the work on the line from here to Izuza is assured. Development of the resources of this section is anticipated at a satisfactory rate.

IZALCO, El Salvador, C. A.—It is announced that an electric light plant is to be installed here shortly and that an electric trolley line is to be run between here and Sonsonate.

CHICLAYO, Peru.—Construction work has been started on the Pimentel railroad.

BOGOTA, Colombia.—A movement has been started in the Cauca valley to collect funds for the purchase of a warship to protect the Pacific seaboard of this country.

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PERU'S CONGRESS TO ACT ON TREATY WITH THE GERMAN EMPIRE

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru.—Congress is about to convene in secret sessions to pronounce itself on the treaty of commerce and navigation with the German empire negotiated here last year by Dr. Leguia y Marinier and the German minister, Count Hacke.

Secret sessions have been frequent of late, the most conspicuous being the one held to hear the message delivered by President Billinghurst on the resumption of diplomatic relations with Chile. The President was accompanied by the cabinet and the session was marked by unusual solemnity. On leaving Congress President Billinghurst was enthusiastically cheered by a large crowd of people in Bolivar square. Many representatives called later at the presidential palace.

At another series of secret sessions Congress discussed the contracts entered into by the Leguia administration for the purchase of warships, chiefly the Dupuy de Lome, an old French cruiser, now called Comandante Aguirre. While nothing has transpired either of the terms of the contract or the opinion prevalent in Congress, it is surmised that the representatives share the doubts expressed as to the old ship being capable of withstanding the strain of a rearmament as proposed.

BRAZIL HEARS OF MONARCHISTS

(Special to the Monitor)

SAO PAULO, Brazil.—It is rumored here that Senor Oliveira Lima, formerly Brazilian minister in Brussels, and recently returned to Rio de Janeiro via the United States, will undertake the reorganization of the monarchist party so that it may be in position to participate in the coming elections.

DEVELOPMENTS in the straits of Magellan have been referred to frequently on this page. Chile appears to have in her southernmost territory, Magallanes, a problem similar to that of her northern frontier, Tacna and Arica. Both extremities require vigorous Chileanization. Major Alberto Lara's account as transmitted in the item from Valparaiso is particularly illuminating and timely, since the question of the future of Punta Arenas and the Magellan route is very much to the fore in public discussion. What the Panama canal will do for Chile and what it will not do has been discussed from every conceivable angle, and the earlier conclusion that Valparaiso would be entirely outstripped by Callao, and the Chilean ports generally by the Peruvian, has been as completely revised as has been the notion that the Panama route meant the final decay of the Magellan route.

That the steamship interests are not in doubt as to the future status of the straits of Magellan is apparent from the announcement made public some time ago and reported on this page that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company plans to have one of its future steamer lines to Chile via the Panama canal return to England by the straits of Magellan, another to go through the straits on the outward voyage from Liverpool and return via the Panama canal, and one line going out and returning via Magellan besides the all-Panama route. That reads like a fair division of traffic, especially as the all-Magellan line will take in, precisely as the all-Panama line, the numerous Chilean ports between Arica in the north and Coronel in the south. It is interesting to note also that the line going by Panama and returning by Magellan has as its first port of call New York.

Unquestionably, the Panama canal is destined to develop rather than circumscribe the traffic by the straits of Magellan, but whether maritime traffic will ever afford that close connection between Punta Arenas and the great centers of Chile which Major Lara regards as absolutely essential for the nationalization of Magallanes territory may be doubted. It would seem that the construction of a railroad in conjunction with the Argentine lines planned and partly under way in Patagonia could alone permanently solve the problem of Chileanizing Magallanes. Argentine cooperation in the strengthening of Chile's foothold in the southern gateway to the Atlantic might well be given in return for Chilean accommodation to Argentine economic interests in the Pacific. Chile is the natural Pacific gate of the Argentine Republic and developments following the completion of the Panama canal are certain to bring out a community of interests only dimly seen at this time but bearing strongly on Chile's maritime interests and not the least on the economic and political status of the straits of Magellan.

COMMISSIONER GOES TO PERU

(Special to the Monitor)

CALLAO, Peru.—It is announced from Panama that Col. A. J. Woodroffe, Royal

engineers, has arrived there en route for this port. Colonel Woodroffe is chairman of the Peruvian commission for the delimitation of the frontier line between this country and Brazil.

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NO SIGN OF DEFECTION FROM CHOICE IS SEEN IN SENATE OR HOUSE

(Continued from page one)

start, said he believed it was the general feeling of the caucus that the candidate who had received the majority support should be nominated, rather than that the deadlock should be continued, which might threaten the standing of the party in the state.

While it had been agreed in the conference preceding the opening of the caucus that a candidate to be nominated must receive 94 votes, Mr. Cushing said he believed that Congressmen Weeks, having received more than a majority vote, should be given sufficient additional votes to assure his nomination. To this end Mr. Cushing said he would change his own vote from Mr. McCall to Mr. Weeks.

Changes Are Shown

On the next ballot Mr. Weeks' vote jumped to 91 and on the thirty-first he received 97, or three more than enough to nominate.

On the first ballot yesterday Senator Bellamy went from Weeks to Guild; Representatives Spencer and Boyle from McCall to Draper; Representative Underhill from Weeks to Lawrence; Representative Hayes from McCall to Weeks; the following members, who were not recorded on Friday, voted: Representatives Beck, Cassassa and Parsons of Gloucester for Weeks, Senator Ross and Representative Chamberlin and Faulkner for McCall, Representative Boland for Lawrence, Representative Hull, who voted for McCall, and Representative Nutting, who voted for Guild, on Friday, did not vote on this ballot.

On the twenty-fourth ballot Senator Bellamy went back from Guild to Weeks; Representatives Armstrong, Hersey and Doiben went from McCall to Weeks, and Representative Stone from Guild to Weeks.

The twenty-fifth ballot saw Senator Ross go from McCall to Weeks; Representatives Boyle and Ferry went from Draper to Weeks, and Representative Spencer from Draper to McCall and Representative Eldridge from McCall to Weeks.

On the twenty-sixth ballot Representative Boland went from Lawrence to McCall, Representative Bradstreet from McCall to Weeks and Representative Nason from Guild to McCall.

On the twenty-seventh ballot Senator Hersey went from McCall to Weeks, as did Representative Craig of Lowell; Representative Boland went from McCall to Plunkett, Representatives Davies and Underhill went from Lawrence to Weeks and Representative Hull, who had not voted previously yesterday, cast his ballot for McCall.

The twenty-eighth ballot saw Representative Bigelow go from McCall to Weeks, Representative Boland from Plunkett to Weeks, Representative Wing from Guild to Weeks and Representative Stone from Weeks back to Guild.

On the twenty-ninth ballot Representative Armstrong went from Weeks to McCall, Boland from Weeks to Plunkett and Wing from Weeks back to Guild.

On the thirtieth Representatives Armstrong, Ballantyne and Cushing changed from McCall to Weeks; Representatives Stone and Wing from Guild to McCall; Representative Boland changed from Plunkett to Weeks.

On the final ballot Senator Gordon and Representatives Babo, Nason, Poole and Sharp changed from McCall to Weeks; Senator Bazeley from Draper to Weeks, and Senator Garst from McCall to Robert Luce.

The Final Ballot

The final ballot was as follows:

For John W. Weeks—Senators Bagley of Boston, Bazeley of Uxbridge, Bellamy of Taunton, Blanchard of Somerville, Chase of Danvers, Coolidge of Northampton, Eldridge of Yarmouth, Gordon of Springfield, Greenwood of Gardner, Hersey of Hingham, Hilton of Framingham, Hobbs of Worcester, Johnson of Nahant, McLane of Fall River, Montague of Boston, Norwood of Hamilton, Ross of New Bedford, Wells of Haverhill, Williams of Dedham, and Representatives Abbott of Haverhill, Annis of Lynn, Armstrong of Somerville, Babo of Boston, Ballantyne of Boston, Beck of Chelsea, Belding of Springfield, Bigelow of Framingham, Bliss of Malden, Boland of North Adams, Booth of Fall River, Bothfield of Newton, Boyle of Manchester, Bradstreet of Danvers, Carman of Springfield, Caro of Chelsea, Cassassa of Revere, Collins of Amesbury, Cook of New Bedford, Cox of Boston, Craig of Lowell, Curtin of Brookline, Cushing of Boston, Davies of North Adams, Dolben of Somerville, Doyle of New Bedford, Drury of Waltham, DuCharme of Taunton, Eames of Andover, Eaton of Concord, Eldridge of Somerville, Ellis of Newton, Faxon of Fitchburg, Feller of Avon, Fellows of Fitchburg, Ferring of Fall River, Ferry of Northbridge, Fisher of Lynn, Fowle of Newburyport, Hackett of Boston, Hathaway of New Bedford, Hayes of Ipswich, Hays of Boston, Hersey of Hingham, Keenan of Lynn, Kinney of Boston, LaCroix of Millis, Le Boeuf of Fall River, Leslie of Quincy, Manning of Peabody, Martin of North Attleboro, Morgan of Lawrence, Mulveny of Fall River, Nason of West Newbury, O'Keefe of Taunton, Parsons of Gloucester, Pepin of Salem, Perry of New Bedford, Piper of Ashland, Poole of Belmont, Pratt of Belchertown, Priest of Haverhill, Robinson of Chelsea, Sanborn of Norwood, Sharp of Nantucket, Stone of Everett, Streeter of Springfield, Taylor of Westford, Thompson of Plainville, Tufts of Waltham, Underhill of Somerville, Vin-

CITY AND STATE BUILDING SCHOOL



(Hartwell-Richardson & Driver, Architects)

New edifice in Salem to house city pupils and train students of teaching

cent of Acushnet, Washburn of Worcester, White of Newton, Williams of Billerica, Wilson of Boston, Wing of Boston, Worrall of Attleboro—97.

For Samuel W. McCall—Senators Allen of Melrose, Clark of Brockton, Fay of Medford, Stearns of Cambridge, Ward of Buckland and Wheeler of Hubbardston, and Representatives Achin of Lowell, Andrews of Woburn, Arkwell of Worcester, Atwood of Middleboro, Ball of Monson, Barnes of Mansfield, Barry of Lynn, Blodgett of Malden, Butler of Lowell, Catherton of Beverly, Chamberlain of Springfield, Churchill of Plymouth, Coggan of Malden, Cows of Amherst, Crocker of Boston, Darling of Sunderland, Duncan of Clinton, Farnsworth of Leominster, Faulkner of Pittsfield, Felton of Greenfield, Fosgate of Ashburnham, Gifford of Barnstable, Greenwood of Everett, Hardy of Huntington, Harrop of Worcester, Hart of Webster, Jewett of Lowell, Kennard of Somerville, Libbey of Melrose, Look of Tisbury, Lucke of Worcester, Mather of Northampton, Moulton of Rutland, Parsons of Worcester, Peirce of Lexington, Prince of Winchester, Putnam of Westfield, Sears of Dennis, Sessions of Hampden, Shepard of Warren, Smith of Somerville, Spencer of Holyoke, Tyler of Athol, Waterman of Scituate, Wilson of Lynn, Wood of Gardner, Wright of Boylston, Wright of Rowe and Wyman of Abington—57.

For Curtis Guild—Representatives Haines of Medford, Newhall of Stoneham, Sherburne of Brookline, Smith of Provincetown and Warner of Taunton.

For George P. Lawrence—Representative Albert B. Clark of Lee.

For Robert Luce—Senator Julius Garst of Worcester.

John Wingate Weeks, Midshipman, Member of Congress, Financier

John Wingate Weeks of Newton has made a study of naval seamanship, finance and statecraft. He was trained for the navy at Annapolis, but left the service after three years as a midshipman. He retained, however, an interest in naval affairs and for eight years preceding the war with Spain commanded a division of the Massachusetts naval brigade with the rank of captain. During that war he commanded the second division of the auxiliary United States naval force on the Atlantic coast. He was also made a member of the military advisory board under the administration of Governor Wolcott.

In banking circles, which he entered in 1888 as a member of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks, he has risen to leadership.

In 1900, 1901 and 1902 Captain Weeks served his home city of Newton as alderman, following which he was mayor for two terms. In 1905 he presided at the Republican state convention, and in the fall of the same year he was elected to Congress from the twelfth district. His congressional work has involved for two terms the chairmanship of the committee on postoffices and post roads, and a place on the monetary commission, in which he contributed much to the discussion of currency reform. Perhaps his principal achievement as a member of Congress was the passage of the Weeks White Mountain and Appalachian forest reserve bill.

Mr. Weeks was born in Lancaster, N. H., April 11, 1860, and is a son of William D. and Mary Helen (Fowler) Weeks. His boyhood was passed on a farm. In 1881 he was graduated from the United States naval academy and for the following three years he performed the duties of midshipman.

He was married on Oct. 7, 1885, to Martha A. Sinclair. From 1886 until 1888 he was assistant land commissioner for the Florida Southern railroad, and in the latter year he formed the financial connections in Boston with which he has since remained.

Mr. Weeks is rated as a millionaire and is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, Order of the University, Middlesex, Brae-Burn, Country, Newton and Republican clubs.

GIVES TALK ON ADVERTISING

John H. Allen, advertising manager of The Christian Science Monitor and member of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, spoke on the use of trade papers by the buyers before members of the Purchasing Agents Association, at a meeting of that organization at the Hotel Bellevue last evening. H. L. Ogden, president of the organization, presided, and there were about 40 members present.

HALF MILLION FOR ROADS

TORONTO, Ont.—Upwards of \$500,000 was spent upon the roads of the province through the colonization roads department during the past year.

PRACTISE SCHOOL FOR CITY USE AND NORMAL TRAINING UNDER WAY

SALEM, Mass.—The practise school building on Loring avenue, which is being built jointly by the state and the city of Salem for the accommodation of the primary and grammar school pupils in that district and also as a training school in connection with the state normal school in this city, is well under way. It is situated within 100 feet of the state normal school, with which it is to be connected by a subway, and, built of buff brick, with trimmings of Indiana limestone and granite, the type of architecture will harmonize with the normal school building.

The plans for the building were by the same architects who have planned the Springfield high school, the Dorchester high school, Newton technical high school and the high school at Medford. Whitten & Haynes of Boston are the builders. The cost for land and building will be \$145,000, of which Salem pays one half. The state board of education has asked an additional appropriation of \$15,500 to meet the expense of equipment of the new building and also to defray the cost of changes which will be made in the normal school in consequence of the removal of the practise school from that building.

The general plan of interior arrangement is based on that of several of the best training schools in the country. The building will be about 70 by 160 feet ground area and practically four stories high. It will contain more than 40 rooms.

An additional tract of land has been purchased so that while the new building occupies what was formerly the playground, the new land makes larger recreation ground possible.

When first established, a dozen years ago, the practise or model training school occupied quarters in the basement of the normal school building. While it was one of the public schools of the city, it was also a practise or training school for the students of the normal school. Because of the system of teaching there, the children of the practise school completed the primary and grammar school courses in eight years, which required nine years in the other graded schools of the city.

Within the past two years, this section of the city built up rapidly and increased attendance at the normal school also made more room necessary. It is expected to complete the building in time to open it for the September term.

LONDON PANTOMIMES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The principal holiday innovation this year was the disappearance from Drury Lane pantomime of "the principal boy." This role was played, as it should be, by a man, and what is more, by a very good singer.

Wilfred Douthitt is well known at the Queen's hall, and it is hoped that he is the first of many other singers who are ready to leave the concert platform for the lighter form of theatrical entertainment. Drury Lane's pantomime this year was a mixture of "The Sleeping Beauty" and "Beauty and the Beast." George R. Sims and Mr. Bovill were responsible for the libretto, while Mr. Harker and Bruce Smith designed some very admirable scenes. The story seemed to be more connected than usual.

At the Lyceum theater "The Forty Thieves" was the attraction; the huge crowds outside the doors of the pit and gallery inconvenienced pedestrians for some considerable distance down the Strand. Then, of course, there were the children's plays which have come to be such formidable rivals to the more old-fashioned pantomime. "Peter Pan," the founder of these entertainments, was again at the Duke of York's theater, with Miss Pauline Chase again in the name part. Then "Where the Rainbow Ends" was at the Garrick. "This delightful production, which Christmas, 1911, at the Savoy theater won so much praise for its charm and beauty, proved an even greater success at its new home. Another revival was "The Golden Land of Fairy Tales," while at the Vaudeville "Shock Headed Peter" proved its popularity in a series of matinees during the holiday season.

Besides plays and pantomimes there were the variety entertainments, the negro minstrels at the Palladium and a mixed program at the London opera house. It may be hoped that this enormous building will prove a greater financial success in its present form.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

"MILESTONES"

Tremont Theater—"Milestones," in three acts, by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch. The cast:

John Rhead.....Malcolm Cherry
Gertrude Rhead.....Gwendolen Floyd
Mrs. Rhead.....Blanche Ripley
Samuel Sibley.....Clayton Greene
Rose Sibley.....Sybil Walsh
Ned Pym.....Cronin Wilson
Thompson.....Charles Combe
Emily Rhead.....Cathleen Doyle
Nancy Sibley.....Marie Hassell
Arthur Preece.....Charles Vaughan
Lord Monkhurst.....Geoffrey Douglass
The Hon. Muriel Pym.....Una Venning
Richard Sibley.....Douglass Jefferies

This charming play has a novel construction since its action covers a period of 50 years in a fine English shipbuilding family.

In the first act, time 1860, John Rhead has seen England launch her first iron-clad and is an enthusiastic believer in the replacing of wooden ships by ships of iron. His senior partners, Samuel Sibley and his son, are opposed. John refuses to give up his dream, even at risk of loss of Rose Sibley, to whom he is betrothed. His sister Gertrude stands by him and breaks her engagement with young Sibley.

In 1885 it is the same John Rhead who is a conservative. He pooh poohs the idea that iron ships must give way to those of steel, as advocated by one of his workmen, Arthur Preece. Rhead expects to be made a baronet, and wishing his daughter Emily to marry a peer, refuses to consent to her wedding with Preece. Gertrude, still regretting her romance, lost because of self-love and commercialism in others, pleads in vain that the mistake be not repeated. But it is and Emily marries a lord, though caring for Preece.

In 1912, when the last act occurs on the golden wedding anniversary of Granddad John and Granny Rose, the tragedy is about to be repeated, for Emily is urging her daughter, Muriel, to refuse to marry a young engineer. He is to go to Canada to sell steel reaping machines in the great wheat belt. Again Gertrude pleads. Grandfather John storms petulantly. His wife Rose, who has always timidly agreed with him, now pleads for the young people. Muriel herself is of the new generation of young people with no respect for parental authority. She says she is going anyway, until moved by her mother's tearful and somewhat selfish pleadings. In the end, however, the young people go to Canada together, for Preece comes and successfully renews his suit to the widowed Emily. Gertrude thus comes into a van sort of happiness at last, and sings a ballad with which she enchanted Sam Sibley half a century before.

The acting of a group of handsome men and lovely women is charming, distinguished, often superb. Here is a nearly perfect ensemble. The bridging of the long periods of time, moreover, requires unusual versatility. Malcolm Cherry is admirable, whether as the enthusiastic youth, the pompous and stubborn baronet or the querulous grandfather. Miss Floyd gives an equally fine impersonation in her touching pictures of Gertrude. She was wholly real. Cronin Wilson was capital in a Dun-dreary type, and Charles Vaughan had all the vital self assurance of a self-made man. Sybil Walsh gave three well-differentiated pictures of a charming woman, and Mr. Jefferies was an appropriately bored and thoughtless youth. There was firmness and force in Clayton Greene's impersonation and bland good humor of the soil in Miss Hassell's picture of Nancy.

Arnold Bennett's play might be called an illustration of a famous line in Virgil—where Virgil borrowed it we need not reveal at this time—"The times change and we change in them." For the one great idea that takes possession of one after viewing the play's story worked before his eyes is not that man as an individual opposes change, that he grows conservative with years—a rule often inverted by occasional perverse individuals who become radicals in theology and politics when the waist-band becomes most respectable. It is not even, as evidenced in this play, even if we did not already know from contemporary writers, that woman has vastly improved in 50 years from the "clinging vine" type to the more natural if less poetical position of equal and mate, even helpmate. It is none of these. The reflection is that men in the mass are so optimistic, so hopeful of improvement, that they progress in spite of themselves and the radicalism of one generation is the convention of the next. So in such a review as "Milestones," as the panorama of 50 years unfolds in an evening the chief emotion is one of astonishment. We are astonished at what the race has accepted and we are astonished that acceptance is a matter of course. That is the message.

After the first few moments of the play during which the audience yawns while a pair of lovers agonize in the stilted manner of the '60s, which apparently took nothing for granted; the play develops strong situations and keen humor. And one of the best laughs is caused by the remark of Monkhurst that he knows all about India, having been there a month, which is tolerably delightful in its application to recent comment on Mr. Bennett's visit to the United States and its results. Added interest comes with the study of period furniture—all action is in the same room—and best of all the period costume. In 1860, 1885 and 1912 we saw the ladies in the balloon stage, the dromedary stage and the not-ashamed stage of attire, while the men passed from whisker to moustache and then to clean-shaven conditions.

But manners, costumes and customs are cyclical, they tend to return, while ideas and ideals march undeviatingly.

"THE GARDEN OF ALLAH"

Boston Theater—"The Garden of Allah," a panoramic drama in three parts and 10 tableaux, being a dramatization of Robert Hichens' novel of the same name by Mr. Hichens and Mary Anderson Navarro. First time in Boston.

Domini Enfield.....Dorothy Donnelly
Suzanne.....Florence Johns
Count Antonio.....Charles A. Stevenson
Fr. Roubier.....Frank Kingdon
Capt. de Trevignac.....Edwin Brandt
Dr. Andrusky.....Sheridan Block
Batouch.....Jose Ruben
fiadj.....Harry C. Ford
Boris Andrusky.....Lawson Butt

This much and long heralded spectacle opened a run last evening to a large audience and proved to be most widely appealing on the pictorial side, for it does, indeed, bring the Sahara to our doors. It has a strong dramatic element that was more suitably developed in Mr. Hichens' novel than it can be on the stage, because this element consists largely of analysis of the internal emotions of a renegade monk. This feature has a special appeal for those who have kinship with monastery life, instead of the wider religious interest of, say, "Ben-Hur." With the situation reversed the theme is identical with "The White Sister," and the specialized and dogmatic element of the theology introduced necessarily limits interest in this feature of the play to the sympathetic.

Persons who have read the novel will undoubtedly be absorbed in the self-analysis of the characters. Those who have neither the interest of religious kinship nor familiarity with the novel will take pleasure in the colorful picture of life on the borders of the Sahara, even if somewhat repelled by the insistence on the quality of "love" between the erotic monk and the restless English woman. In reality this hero and heroine are fit subjects for physiological inquiry rather than dramatic or religious pity.

But the play is a remarkable spectacle. The curtain rises on a swelling gray waste of sands just before dawn on the desert. A lone star peeps above the blue-green of the sky. The horizon begins to blush with the coming of the sun. A cavalcade of Arabs winds by urging along their camels, donkeys and goats. An Arab horseman gallops in, rides up to a hillock and shouts a salutation to the breaking day. A huge crescent of sullen red now grows beyond a distant mountain of sand. An Arab leads in a camel, the creature kneels at command and the rider dismounts. And while the camel wallows in the sand the devout Arab praises Allah with outstretched arms and sahaums upon the hillock.

The scene changes to a road beside a monastery. A monk declares that he must leave his gray walls. He rushes forth despite the pleadings of a companion. "I must go into the desert, and when peace comes seek the cities and the human touch."

Again the curtain falls and rises upon a view of the veranda of the Hotel du Desert. The amber sun beats upon balcony and porch, and filters through the palms upon the tables in front of the hotel. In the distance lies the shimmering desert. Turbaned soldiers stand at the tables and bulldoze the Arabs. Langour hangs heavy over all as Domini Enfield, acted by Dorothy Donnelly, comes out upon the balcony. Domini has oriental languor. She has sought peace in the great center of solitude. There is an interlude of a few bantering words with a pert French maid, capably played by Miss Florence Johns. Miss Donnelly plays her part with appropriate emotional color. It is to be regretted that the mannerism of attacking her speeches loudly and trailing off the final words inaudibly is growing on her. Otherwise she is excellent.

Now comes an Italian count, played by Charles Stevenson with distinction of manner, constantly flowing gesture, and pleasantly clear speech. He admires Domini. Comes, too, the monk, with strange, distraught, abashed manner. He and Domini become acquainted, and the count begins wondering where he has heard the music of this singular voice. For there is music in the voice of Lawson Butt, who plays the monk. He almost intones his lines. At times there is the rich, warm reedy quality, though in far greater volume, than was in the voice of Frank Worthing. Perfectly Mr. Butt fills the eye as a romantic figure out of a novel, though an impatient dandy here and there in the audience exclaims against him as a prig. She does not know the romantic tradition of wildly rolling eyes, of a being full of yearning and of black curls half to be rumpled when the hero rushes, wildly away from his lady. Mr. Butt does all this superbly, sonorously.

Now we are in the street of Ould Nails. Arabs are seen in the moonlight beneath the balconies of ogling dancing girls, over whose heads swing dim lanterns. Beatings upon a tom tom and wailings of a life fill the air with weird, discordant music. A moment later we see the inside of the dancing house, with the benches ranged on either side, filled with spectators, rapping approval of the dancers' whirling. Boris, the hero, enters, and sits in a dazed manner on a stool apart from the rest. The squealings of the life and rumble of the big wooden drum rise higher. Domini and her maid come. Boris does not understand that he is to give money to one of the dancers, and the affair breaks up in a riot in which Boris guards Domini. He escorts her to the hotel. The Arabs come again and put up shutters, and turn out the lamps. Soon the red decorations on the murky wall can be seen only by the flaring of a smoldering fire.

The garden of the count is next revealed. Limbs of giant palms droop almost to the grass. Flowering vines clamber over a plaster garden house.

Through a vista of palms can be seen the ever present Sahara. Domini refuses the count and accepts Boris. The count goes off into the desert to forget.

A great whirling is heard before the curtain rises next time, and the sand storm in full blast is soon revealed. A tent at the right tugs against its ropes to be off with the wind, and the flaps at the front wave wildly. Shafts of pink are shot through the swirling sand. This is the thrilling moment of the entertainment, and there is imagination in it. The sun quickly breaks and Boris and Domini come out of the tent to welcome the count and a companion who are seeking shelter. Now the count discovers the identity of Boris, and is much too long about it. Boris confesses to his wife and rushes away into the desert.

Next morning we see them again, and Boris tells Domini the story of his life in one of the longest speeches ever spoken on the stage. Mr. Butt kept this speech interesting by means of change of pace, rise and fall of intensity and, above all, by the music of his tones, which give song and emotional quality to every sentence he speaks. Nothing quite like this in the vocal line has been heard since Forbes Robertson played here in Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra."

Domini sends Boris back to his cell. In the count's garden five years later we see her with a little boy.

"THE NEW SIN"

Castle Square theater—"The New Sin," a new play in four acts by Basil McDonald Hastings. First Boston performance. Seen in Chicago and New York this season under the Liebler management. The cast:

Hilary Cutts.....John Craig
Jim Benziger.....Wilson Melrose
Maximilian Cutts.....Donald Meek
Will Grain, M. P.....George Henry Trafer
Davids.....Walter Walker
Stuart Campbell.....Egbert Munro
Peel.....Al Roberts

The theme of this play is that the efficient not only are doing the work of the world but must also provide the inefficient with the means to live. The play appears strongly to thought in its audience. While providing little conventional theatrical entertainment it is constantly interesting as an analysis of current social conditions and as a genuine study of character. This is the basis of drama worthy of the name.

Hilary Cutts is the eldest son of 12 children of an English nobleman. The father left an eccentric will in which he successfully schemed to cut off his eldest son, whom, for reasons not made clear, the father most disliked. The inheritance was to be kept undivided so long as Hilary should live. This insured the eldest son from receiving any bounty from his favored brothers and sisters.

The irony of this lies in the fact that Hilary is the only efficient child, the only one who has been able to support himself. The others are working for pittance, eking out their existences by small remittances from Hilary. Hilary loves his brothers and sisters. Here comes the preposterous proposition upon which the play is built, but one accepts it for the sake of the novel thesis the author is evolving. Hilary decides to make an end of himself that his brothers and sisters may come into their inheritance. Eleven should not suffer for the sake of one, he says. He will not listen to the protests of Will Grain, his friend, a labor member of the House of Commons, much given to making stump speeches. He is determined. Then, recommends Grain, "Don't waste yourself; have your social exertion for putting some social monster out of the world."

Enter the monster, one Davids, a successful draper who runs his business on the detestable living-in-system! This system, with its herding of men and women clerks at night in roomy in the establishment where they work days, is the main institution Mr. Hastings is attacking in this play. While this feature is well understood by Englishmen, it is incomprehensible to American audiences. Perhaps if the author had revised his play for America, introducing an explanation of this vital feature of his plot, the play would not have been a popular failure here. As it is very few in the audience understand this element in the theme, and this will militate against its success at Mr. Craig's theater.

It is because of this wretched system that the whole climax is precipitated. Hilary's brother, Maximilian, is one of the clerks in this very draper's establishment, and because of the system had become acquainted with a young woman. Really they were the victims of the system, rather than of their own characters, and sought each other as relief from the wretched grayness of their existence as practically chattels of Davids. While he was about it Mr. Craig could well have gone further with the editing he has given the play and purged it further of blemishing extravagance and irrelevance.

Mr. Hastings pokes fun at his own elementary theatrical invention in placing Davids in the very rooms beneath those occupied by Hilary and bringing him upstairs to protest against the racket of a bachelor supper of the night before. Hilary now has his monster recommended by Grain, and there is amusing irony in seeing him prowling around the fat Davids, revolver in hand, and slowly yielding to the liking for the fellow as a jolly human being. In the end Hilary puts the revolver away and they hop about, arm in arm, promising to lunch together to cement their peace.

Max soon comes with the story of being discharged by Davids because of the young woman. He and Davids meet, and there are recriminations. Cutts denounces Davids, and finally his sniveling weakness goes under beneath the other's taunts and he shoots the draper. Hilary takes the revolver from the cowering Max and assumes the responsibility for the

deed. Now he can let his brothers and sisters into their fortune.

Hilary is tried and convicted, principally upon the evidence of Max, as the only witness to the actual deed. On the very night of the execution the home secretary reprieves Hilary. Max receives the news like a craven. He is not to get the money after all. "What is to become of all of us now," he moans, sinking limply into a chair and staring into the empty future. Here the play ended in London with a question mark. The author added another act that the play might not be left thus dangling.

Hilary's playwright friend has had his suspicions aroused because of Max's chattering, and he drags the truth from him. Then he drags Max off to the officers of the crown, there to give evidence that secures the release of Hilary, by what legal process is not made clear.

Hilary returns and finds Max. Hilary refuses to help his brothers and sisters any further. They must earn their right to live. He will not now hold himself as committing "the new sin" of being so efficient that he must support his inefficient relatives. His logic finally goes overboard, however. He finds himself too human to be ethically humane. Mentally he approves of the survival of the fittest, but his heart tells him that he lives by heart beats, not by cerebrations. So he gives each of the eleven \$500 to keep away from him for a year. Max goes snivelling out, and Hilary catches him at the door with a hearty handshake of good luck. Hilary's friends, the labor member and the playwright, come in to congratulate him and up from the street come faint hurrahs from the temporarily joyous eleven.

Hilary waves to them from the window and the play ends.

That is, the play really ends, though a hilarious curtain is provided in the effort to send the audience home happy after the rather unaccustomed demands upon their thinking capacities. The labor member rushes in with tousled hair and there is a ring around the rosy to get a hearty laugh. Who could have the heart to rebuke Mr. Craig for this sop, when he has the courage to put the play on at all? Surely he has the right to put a play on now and then to please himself, even if some of the regulars don't like it. There will be others who will and he will be the gainer in repute.

This drama is wholly untheatrical, and the characters are so unconventionally out of life that there is little opportunity for "acting" in the conventional sense outside of the vivid character of the weakling, Max. Mr. Meek did really notable work in this character. He projected the pitiful heart of the man in all littleness. Mr. Craig warmed to his work as the intensity of the situation grew on Hilary, and had full strength for his climax. Mr. Trafer was a believable bit out of English politics, a stump speaker who believed in his mission. The rather mechanical part of the shop-talking playwright was believable, too, in the hands of Mr. Melrose. Mr. Craig is to be congratulated for occasionally giving his patrons not what he thinks they will probably like, but what, as Shaw says, is good for them.

OTHER BOSTON ENTERTAINMENTS

Moving picture entertainments are amusingly travestied in a sketch that is the leading feature of the bill this week at B. F. Keith's theater. Not only the audiences but the pictures and the style of variety entertainment they are provided are caricatured. The piece is highly amusing. Others on the bill are Crouch and Welch in songs and dances, MacMahon and Chappelle have a funny skit. Linden Beckwith sings, Burr and Hope have a refined act, Merlin shows his skill at sleight of hand and the Bowmans provide minstrel humors.

Mrs. Margaret P. McLean, one of the instructors in the Leland Powers school, read Henry Van Dyke's "The House of Rimmon" as the second program in the season's faculty recitals. Blackwell hall last evening. Mrs. McLean's work was excellent and was heartily applauded by the audience, which was large. At the close of the second act Mrs. McLean was presented with flowers by the school.

St. James theater this week offers "The Greyhound," a "crook" play that is of interest to those who care for hectic melodrama with sharpers as the principal characters. Next week, "The Lion and the Mouse," with Miss Grace Elliston in her original role of Shirley Rossmore.

"Believe Me, Xantippe," the Harvard prize play, will be produced at the Castle Square theater next Monday.

This is the final week of John Drew at the Hollis in his amusing comedy, "The Perplexed Husband." Next week, Mrs. Fiske in "The High Road."

"Bunt Pulls the Strings," the charming Scottish play that interested New York last season, comes to the Majestic theater Monday.

Beginning next Monday evening Annie Russell's Old English comedy company will appear at this theater in the following repertoire: Monday, Tuesday and Saturday, "She Stoops to Conquer;" Wednesday and Thursday, "The Rivals;" George Arliss in his last two weeks at the Plymouth theater. His engagement has been one of the artistic treats of the season.

"The Woman" is at the Park for a run.

HERE AND THERE

Parisian critics do not write enthusiastically of "Kismet," which they find naive, "after the Anglo-Saxon manner," and a picture book play. They were disappointed in their search for characterization. M. Guity, according to all accounts, is admirable as the beggar.

"The King of the Mountains," a new operetta by Lehár, has been produced in Brussels. There are royal persons and brigands among the characters and one scene in the mess room of a man-of-war, a welcome relief from the usual Parisian cafe.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

SOUTHERN STATES

MITIATIONS WANTED FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER, competent and thorough experienced, with first class references, desires position. **MISS HELEN W. SHERIDAN**, 1310 Kearney st., N. E. 100.

COMPETENT DANISH GIRL would like position as cook or general; holds good references; prefer South or West. **THORALD K. NIELSEN**, 924 Greenwood av., W. 100.

GOOD PRACTICAL ATTENDANT (40 yrs.), best references, would like employment. Address Mrs. J. R. **WILSON**, No. 2, 10th St., S. 100.

TEACHER desires position: years experience, 6 in foreign countries; degrees, B. S., M. S.; subjects, Latin, German, French, English, Spanish, etc. **MARY MONTGOMERY**, 1000 10th St., S. 100.

WANTED—Position as resident or traveling companion by young lady; adaptable, educated, accustomed to reading aloud. NELLE BENTHALL, 5905 N. Charles Baltimore, Md. 15

WESTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN wanted ready-to-wear department; must be thoroughly competent. THE REVIEWS CANADIAN CO., 627-631 Joe St. Rm. 8, D. 20

DRESSKEEPER wanted to care for 4 gowns, 3 girls and a boy; good home; large wages to right person. K. M. Beth, Cargo, N. D. 20

EMPLOYMENTS WANTED—MALE

IMPERIAL HOUSE CARPENTER, repairer of doors and finisher of paint and paper work; man, with good book of references; man in his prime; position; city references. **JOHN K. 1237 Lafayette st., Denver, Col. 1918**

MAN WORK wanted by man and wife for 14, all good workers; man can also do a little carpenter work. **W. A. WALKER, Farmer City, Ill. 1918**

MARRIED MAN wishes position on a ship or firing stationary engine; have about 20 years experience on ranch; can also keep books. **1918**

MAN desires position as a representative of reliable manufacturers or jobbers; factory references. **JOSEPH A. BECK, 314 Southwest 2d st., Newton, 1918**

a, Neb. 15
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
 WOMAN of REFINEMENT, primary
 or, wants position in West as mother's
 or companion to elderly lady; fond
 children. EDNA M. RAPE, Payette,
 18
 LUNG LADY who has lived abroad
 to travel as companion to one or
 ladies going to Europe. ANNIE F.
 L, Lewistown Heights, Lewistown,
 20
PACIFIC COAST
HELP WANTED—MALE
 ESMAN wanted for

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

FIVE MAN (50) wants good home, pay, for light work; gardening or poultry ranch; Christian family. **CHARMAN**, 68 Pleasant st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 13

CHENER, married desires steady position, attending private homes; acquainted with horses, cows and poultry; references (Los Angeles Hollywood) or references (North New Hampshire or Los Angeles, Cal. 15

STEWART with thorough experience in furniture and carpet salesman wants work. Write G. RUSHING, 2518 E. 15th Spokane, Wash. 16

WILLIAM, 4424 W. 12th, Seattle, Wash. 16

SEEKING ADVERTISING or distilling
manufacturer in Southern California
wants position locally or traveling
opportunities. JOHN F. MORGAN, Station
66, Col. 10, Los Angeles 17, Calif.

MAN, General Delivery, San Diego, Cal.
 MAN, (23) wants position in law office; two years' experience; enough to live on. GEORGE G. RICH, Gen. Delivery, Oakland, Cal. 18
 MAN, with 3 years' grocery store work, position with opportunity for advancement; Spokane preferred. BIRNEN, E 2103 Third av., Spokane, Wash. High 591-J.
 POSITIONS WANTED—FEMALE
 SEAMAKER, thoroughly experienced class work, tailored suits and even- ing wear employment. MRS. K. M. SIGSWORTH, 1523 3d av. N., Wash. 18
 Y wants situation; companion, chap-

Europe; excellent references.
STARK, 4425 19th av., Oakland, 14

AGING HOUSEKEEPER in small
or attendant; thoroughly experi-
enced lady desires position in
America or England. MRS.
MOORE, care E. A. Holbrook, 108
Brook st., Boston. 15

NADA—FOREIGN

HELP WANTED—MALE

DENTIST required, capable of
examinations of New Brunswick;
good for character and ability. Ap-
ply to J. B. HOLT, 22 Germann st.,
N. B., Can. 15

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

TED—Lady as nurserymaid for 5
 yrs; one attended boarding school, two
 cool; do own nurseries; good needle-
 work. MRS. STATHAN—Arima, Wood-
 av., Hatch End, Middlesex. Eng. 15

VACANT POSITIONS WANTED—MALE

O CHAUFFEUR, mechanic (32), busi-
 ness, some French, smart, reliable,
 recommended. HERBERT SELLING,
 100, Victoria Park, N. W. 15

TION wanted as salesman or trav-
 eling tradesman desirous of change.
 R. J. COLE, 15 Wellington ter.,
 Bristol, Eng. 18

TION desired as chair maker: all
 upholstered frames. ALBERT
 SELLING, General Delivery, Calgary,
 Canada. 20

POSITIONS WANTED—FEMALE
 Offered by a lady, daily occupation,
 near London, in secretarial work;
 German. MRS. HELEN LILIAN
 34, Sternhold av., Stratham Hill.
 S. W. 18

METAL TARIFF COMES UP IN THE HEARING ON PROPOSED SCHEDULES

Free Lumber and High Tariff on Rich Silks and Luxuries Indicated by Remarks of Committee Members

MERCHANTS HEARD

WASHINGTON—Metal tariffs were to be discussed when the House ways and means committee reassembled today to resume hearings on the Payne-Aldrich law preparatory to the presentation of a new bill in the forthcoming extra session of Congress.

Free rough and dressed lumber, hewn and squared timber, shingles, laths and fence posts, retention of approximately the present high tariff on the higher grades of silks and reductions in the cheaper silks used by the common people, and a penalizing, drastic tariff bar to shut out "dynamited" silk, were indicated Monday as parts of the expected Democratic revision program.

The committee devoted the day to hearings on the wood and silk schedules of the tariff law, and when the testimony and examinations were closed the sentiment favored the inclusion of these provisions, possibly together with free meats, in tentative tariff plan the committee will frame.

The burden of testimony on the wood schedule was a plea for the preservation of the present tariff rates. Silk involving immense interests, presented a complexity of technicalities perhaps greater than in any of the other 13 schedules of the tariff law. "Silks," according to Horace B. Cheney of South Manchester, Conn., as spokesman for the silk manufacturers of the country, "depend upon fashion; if women want anything they'll pay the amount they have to get it."

C. A. Steull of New York joined with Samuel Kridel, another importer, in protest against the present tariff on velvets, ribbons and other things.

Mr. Underwood outlined his view in which he represents the Democratic majority of the committee that will frame the new schedule.

"We want to get a large amount of revenue on luxuries," said Mr. Underwood, "so we can put a less tax on the necessities of life. Where there is a large percentage of imports we do not want to cut the rates. We are desirous, however, of cutting the rates where there is no competition and no revenue." Representative Hill of Connecticut gave names of firms that, he said, fix concurrent prices, distribute territory and give 10 per cent rebates to importers here.

F. E. Kip of Bridgeport, Conn., testified that he knew there was a syndicate of velvet manufacturers in France that impose contracts binding buyers from them for a three-year period and allowing rebates of 10 per cent, denied where a buyer deals with any one outside of the trust, and that this combination stretches out so as to comprise 90 per cent of the silk velvet manufacturers of France, Germany and England.

Mr. Cheney agreed that if the committee should rewrite the silk schedule, it would be practicable to make some changes to equalize points of minor importance. Mr. Palmer observed that the present rates on the cheaper silk goods were practically prohibitive. Mr. Cheney agreed that some articles are very nearly prohibitive.

William E. Uptegrove of Brooklyn, N. Y., asked the committee to retain the present tariff of 15 per cent ad valorem on sawed boards, planks and cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed, and 20 per cent ad valorem on veneers.

Charles Menke of New York asked a higher tariff than the present 45 per cent ad valorem on manufactured walnut products.

Mr. Jones, representing the North Carolina Pine Association and speaking for saw mill producers in Virginia and the Carolinas, said that he would not oppose removing duty on lumber if the duty were removed on articles lumber mills have to use.

SUFFRAGE TALKED AT COLLEGE
WELLESLEY, Mass.—Before the undergraduate Equal Suffrage League at Wellesley College in the Shakespeare house Monday evening, Miss Amy Kelly, instructor in the department of English composition, related incidents of the "Votes for Women" campaigns in Ohio, in which she participated last summer. The meeting was the first held by the league this year. Miss G. Ada Herring presided.

URANIUM GROUNDING EXPLAINED
HALIFAX, N. S.—Captain Estuace of the steamship Uranium, which is still fast on rocks near Chubasco Head, said today that his vessel was off course, in the fog, because for three days the Uranium had groped the scene to find the steamer Carthagenian, which called aid by wireless. Signaled finally that fire in the Carthagenian was under control, the Uranium turned for Halifax.

GORE HALL WORK BEGINS
Work of tearing down Gore hall, the old library of Harvard University, is now in progress, the contract having been awarded Monday to Elston & Swift of Boston. The structure must be entirely removed within 43 days so that work on the erection of the new Widener Memorial library may be started early in March.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

FRANKLIN

The local lodge of the Eastern Star has elected: Worthy matron, Mrs. M. Alice Waite; associate matron, Miss Gertrude M. Rose; worthy patron, Ezra L. Blanchard; treasurer, Mrs. Ada D. Hosie; secretary, Mrs. Nellie C. P. Sanborn; conductress, Miss Sarah Heyburn; assistant conductress, Miss Bertha M. Willard; Esther, Mrs. Edna Pendleton; Ada, Mrs. Nellie Ingalls; Martha, Mrs. L. Maude Ruggles; Ruth, Mrs. Helen Cephane; warden, Mrs. Henrietta Cooper; marshal, Mrs. Nellie D. Bateheler; elector, Miss Grace M. Richardson; chaplain, Mrs. E. L. Blanchard; sentinel, Thomas Spence; organist, Miss Jessie M. Hosie.

CHELSEA

The Women Workers of Central church will serve their annual supper Wednesday. The church has elected: Deacons, George Bott, William H. Davis, Joseph T. Howell; deaconesses, Mrs. Mary L. Folkins; advisory board, Harlow M. Russell, J. Abbott Whorf; corresponding secretary, Waldo B. Russell; treasurer, Frank Lawson; assistant treasurer, G. Albert Ferrell; trustee, George E. Morrill; superintendent of Sunday school, John A. Odiorne.

A Dickens pageant will be given at the Baptist church Thursday evening for philanthropic purposes.

QUINCY

The Woman's Alliance of the First Unitarian church held a meeting in the chapel Monday afternoon.

Abigail Phillips Quincy chapter, D. E. O. R. M., met at the residence of Mrs. E. O. Woodward, Elm avenue, Monday afternoon.

The Men's Club of the Wollaston Unitarian church will hold its monthly meeting and dinner in the vestry this evening.

The Wollaston Glee Club will give a concert in the Wollaston Congregational church this evening.

BRIDGEWATER

The chiefs-elect of Nippenicket tribe, I. O. R. M., will be raised Thursday evening by Deputy Great Sachem Lewis W. Keyes and suite of Middleboro.

Capt. Naham Leonard camp, S. of V., has been invited to attend a joint installation of William McKinley camp and Ladies' Auxiliary at East Bridgewater tomorrow evening.

The annual meeting of the Bridgewater Improvement Association will be held this evening in high school assembly hall.

ROCKLAND

District Deputy Grand Master Edward B. Prouty and suite installed officers of North River lodge I. O. O. F. of Hanover last evening.

The Brotherhood of the First Congregational church will observe boys' night in the chapel this evening.

Mrs. H. Waldo Cushing entertained the members of the Congregational church at her home on Market street, Monday evening.

MALDEN

St. Lukes church last evening elected: Warden, Moses Fox and F. L. Donnell; clerk, John C. Newhook; treasurer, John Given; vestrymen, John Rossborough, W. J. Herder, A. J. Knapp, Oscar Sanborn and Thomas Shaw.

President Nelson P. Brown of the Mystic Valley Waterways Association will be the speaker tonight at the annual meeting of the Mystic Side Men's Club.

WEYMOUTH

Ladies Aid Society of Old South Congregational church will give an entertainment in the vestry this evening.

The annual meeting of the South Weymouth Cooperative Bank will be held this evening.

Officers of Reynolds post 58, G. A. R., and Reynolds W. R. C. will be jointly installed in Odd Fellows opera house tomorrow evening.

EAST DEDHAM

The Deutscher Frauen-Verein has chosen: President, Mrs. Barbara Puff; vice-president, Mrs. Lena Boettcher; recording and corresponding secretary, Mrs. Anna Arnheiter; financial secretary, Mrs. Freida Richter; treasurer, Mrs. Agnes Jacob; trustees, Mrs. Lena Dressman, Mrs. Katherine Kussmand and Mrs. Anna Arnheiter.

ABINGTON

Officers of McPherson post 73, G. A. R., were installed in Grand Army hall last evening by Past Commander Lewis Reed of Rockland.

Pilgrim and Winthrop lodges I. O. O. F. and Standish lodge of Rockland, will hold a union degree meeting at the hall of Pilgrim lodge this evening.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

This evening the officers of East Bridgewater grange will be installed by Leroy Peterson, past master of Mayfield grange.

Friday evening the Epworth league of the Methodist church will hold a social at the parsonage.

NEEDHAM

Sylvester J. McBride of Boston addressed the Men's League in the First Baptist church last evening on "Socialism."

Mrs. Albert M. Miller entertained the Monday Club at her home on Dedham avenue yesterday.

WINTHROP

The annual meeting of the Ladies Aid Society of the Baptist church will be held Wednesday afternoon.

The annual supper and business meeting of the Winthrop Beach Congregational church will be held this evening.

WAKEFIELD

Swedish Oden Society has elected: President, Oscar Anderson; vice-president, H. Lofstroms; secretary, Carl Frieberg; vice-secretary, John Hendrickson; financial secretary, Otto Anderson; vice-financial secretary, Gustav Claesen; treasurer, Gustav Asp; guard, Olof Johnson; assistant guard, P. E. Ramberg.

H. M. Warren W. R. C. has elected: President, Mrs. Lizzie Anderson; senior vice-president, Mrs. Myra H. Dunbar; junior vice-president, Mrs. Mary E. McDuffee; secretary, Mrs. Josephine P. MacQuinn; treasurer, Mrs. Jennie Pendergrace; chaplain, Mrs. Margaret Hamilton; guard, Mrs. Adeline F. Perkins; assistant guard, Mrs. Dora MacKenzie; conductor, Mrs. Martha C. Reid; assistant conductor, Mrs. Julia Blake; color bearers, Mrs. Minnie F. Gilson, Mrs. H. Luella Eaton; Mrs. Alberta Small, Mrs. Minnie Kelley; patriotic instructor, Mrs. Mary W. Warren.

READING

Gen. J. F. Reynolds camp 23, Sons of Veterans, has elected: Commander, Nelson R. Weston; senior vice-commander, Alfred L. Oliver; junior vice-commander, Edward N. Tasney; camp council, A. L. Oliver, Charles H. Flanders, S. W. Nichols; patriotic instructor, S. W. Nichols; chaplain, Joseph H. Crosby; secretary, Ernest E. Clapp; treasurer, John R. Bancroft; color bearer, C. H. Flanders; guide, M. J. DeRonde; musician, George D. Chapman; inner guard, C. N. Abbott; outer guard, Herbert Butterick.

The Business Men's Association has elected: President, Frederick W. Wallace; vice-president, H. K. Hall; treasurer, James Remick; secretary, Arthur S. Cook.

MIDDLEBORO

The officers of Nemasket tribe, I. O. R. M., will be installed Friday.

Joseph C. Lincoln will read selections from his writings for the benefit of the ladies' auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. Jan. 31 in Central Congregational church.

Representative Charles N. Attwood has sent to Treasurer A. A. Tomas of the Y. M. C. A. a check for \$5000. This check will avoid the necessity of placing a mortgage on the new building.

WHITMAN

Woman's Alliance will observe its tenth anniversary Friday afternoon.

This afternoon the literary department of the Woman's Club meets in G. A. R. hall, and Miss Iva Roberts gives a reading, "Betsy of Baltimore."

The Festival quartet will give a concert in connection with the entertainment, under the auspices of the Brotherhood, at the Congregational church, this evening.

LEXINGTON

Unity Lend-a-Hand Society of the Unitarian church has elected: President, Miss Gertrude S. Smith; vice president, Mrs. Herbert L. Norris and Mrs. Allen C. Smith; secretary, Mrs. Edward H. Sargent, and treasurer, Mrs. Louis L. Crone.

The trustees of the Cary Memorial library have voted to keep the library open week days till 8:30 p. m. and Saturday evenings till 9.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

Unitarian Church Sewing Circle has elected: President, Mrs. Jane Carey; vice-president, Mrs. Marion Leonard; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Hunt.

Dr. Sigel Roush will lecture this evening in town hall on "In the Arctic Circle."

Friday evening the Junior Christian Endeavor Society of the Baptist church will hold a social at the home of Earl Lothrop on River street.

ARLINGTON

These members of the pageant committee of the Woman's Club have been named as an executive committee: Mrs. E. Nelson Blake, Mrs. Charles A. Dennett, Mrs. Gorham H. Davis, Miss Annie Robinson, John A. Bishop, John F. Scully, James P. Parmenter and A. J. Philpott. Assistant Adj. Gen. W. A. Wetherbee will install officers of the Francis Gould post 36, G. A. R., Thursday evening.

SHARON

The Farther Lights Society of the Baptist church was entertained at dinner last evening by Mrs. Stacy R. Warburton of North Main street.

Sharon Improvement Association meets tonight in the lower town hall. Increased railroad rates will be discussed.

A committee of the Baptist church met last night to consider selling the parsonage.

MARLBORO

The annual reception to the pupils of Benjamin B. Lovett's juvenile class will be held Friday.

A food sale will be held under the direction of the Woman's Missionary Guild Thursday afternoon.

The annual concert of the Quinabog Club will be given Jan. 31.

The Mothers Club of the Universalist church will meet tonight.

CONCORD

The Brotherhood of the Trinitarian Congregational church will meet this evening.

Installation of Willow Rebekah lodge officers will be held Thursday evening.

WEBSTER

The question of a town hall for Webster will come before the meeting to be held Wednesday night by the Webster and Dudley Business Men's Association.

Members of the drum corps composed of grandsons of veterans are rehearsing under the direction of Harry Head, for the

Classified Advertisements

RATES—For advertisements with cuts: From 1 to 12 insertions, 15 cents a line; 13 to 25 insertions, 18 cents a line; 26 or more insertions, 10 cents a line, nonpareil measurement. An "insertion" comprises the "City" and "Country" editions of one day and the "International" and "New England" editions of day following.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

YOUR CHOICE OF
100 Sewing Machines
SOME AS GOOD AS NEW
Taken in Exchange for the
NEW HOME
BARGAINS IN THIS LOT
Include White, Singer, Domestic, New
Home, Standard, Household, Davis and
Whisper. Will sell your choice at
\$5, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$18
Every One Warranted and Free
Instruction Given
EASY PAYMENTS
\$2.00 DOWN \$1.00 a Week

C. C. BOWLES & CO.
37 BEDFORD STREET
Opposite Jordan Marsh Furniture Annex
1/2 Minute Walk from Washington St.
Telephone 1352 Oxford

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

STOCK RANCH 40,000 ACRES
Mariposa County, California:
100 miles from San Francisco; U. S. patented lands; Southern Pacific R. R. passes through tract; takes in five towns and the county seat; thousands of acres rich valley land, with abundance of water; just ripe for subdivision; only \$5 per acre. Please investigate.

KIMBALL & SOMERS
507 Syndicate Bldg., Oakland, California.

PASADENA—residence lots, suburban homes; **ORANGE GROVES**—farm lands, country estates. **J. W. WRIGHT & CO.**, Pasadena.

REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON

PORT ANGELES—Wash.—For reliable information regarding farm lands, imp. or unimp., city property, business or residence, write **McDOUGALL & HOOKER**, P. O. Box 193, Port Angeles, Wash.

CALIFORNIA LANDS
RELIABLE reports and plans furnished to intending purchasers and investors in California lands by a civil engineer of 25 yrs. exp.; refer to San Francisco bank: **DAVENPORT BROMFIELD, Bankers** investment building, San Francisco.

BOARD AND ROOMS

ARLINGTON ST., 1, opposite the Public Garden—Attractive room, single or en suite, with board; view of Charles River; electric elevator. **Telephone Back Bay 21649.**

ROOMS

COLUMBUS SQ.—5—Large, well heated, sunny room, 2nd floor; tourists accom. best of references. Tel. Tremont 2331-M.

INFORMATION

ASK US Anything You Want to Know. Millions of old and up-to-date listings, articles, notes, records, books and pictures. All topics from all sources. Classified for quick ref. The Search-Light Information Library, 450 4th Av., cor. 31st, New York.

AGENTS WANTED

HAVE YOU a few hours to spare? We want men or women in each town. No capital needed. An hour's work shows dollars earned in spare time. Pocket sample 400 per cent profit. **G. C. MFG. CO.** (Dept. 500), 20 Warren st., New York.

DENTISTRY

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE
5015 N. Clark Street Chicago
Phone Edgewater 2551

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN, Painting and Decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper, 1230 City, Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1635.

WINTER RESORTS

GALVESTON Make this a Gal. winter resort in New York. Go via the "Katy." Write **W. S. ST. GEORGE, G. P. A.**, Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

DAYTONA, FLA.

ON THE BEAUTIFUL HALIFAX RIVER Delightful Winter Climate, Excellent Hotels

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4380 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

exercises May 30, when they will make their initial appearance.

MAYNARD
George H. Blakeslee, head of the department of history at Clark University, Worcester, speaks this afternoon on "The Philippines" before the Maynard Woman's Club in Masonic hall.

REVERE
Mrs. William Irving will speak at the meeting of the Shurtleff Home and School Association in the school hall this evening.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION PLANNED
LEXINGTON, Mass.—High school class seniors are planning to organize an alumni association.

CLERKS WATCH MINIMUM WAGE

Instructions that the executive board keep in close touch with the minimum wage legislation efforts in Massachusetts and other New England states and that they use every endeavor to have a minimum wage law established in every state were adopted as a resolution at the convention of the delegates of Clerks Union of New England, held at the Quincy house Monday.

SAFETY RAZ. BLADES—CINCINNATI
SHARPENING safety razor blades superbly, all kinds, 25c doz. net. **J. H. SIMONS**, cutter, 3274 6th ave. East, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Advertisements
Intended to appear in all editions of

Saturday's Monitor

Should reach The Monitor office

Not Later Than

Friday Afternoon

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

E. M. Kahn & Co.
Dallas, Texas, U. S. A.

Men's and Boys' CLOTHIERS
Hatters and Furnishers

TEA ROOMS

The Delft Tea Room
429 BOYLSTON ST., near Berkeley.
Under English Tea Room management.
DINNER AND SUPPER, 5:30-8:00.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
Unfilled Orders and Increased Business make necessary incorporation and enlargement of 20-year successfully operating manufacturing business. Man with capital can secure interest and if manufacturing experience, a position. Good profit, unlimited field and increasing demand. Address **THOS. W. DIXON**, Attorney, 626 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—in vicinity of Madison st. and 43rd ave., light, steam-heated room; private family. Phone Kedzie 4608.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONERS' OFFICE to sub-let mornings or afternoons. Address V 47, Monitor Office.

LAWYERS

WILLIAM DONAHUE
Attorney and Counselor at Law
1 Liberty Street, New York

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

CLEMENT V. HULL
Attorney-at-Law
406 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, O.

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor
29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

JOHN C. HIGDON
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis

JOE P. LYON
Attorney-at-Law—Room 306
Boston Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

DE Forest M. Neale Herbert W. Packard
NEICE AND PACKARD, LAWYERS
27-29 Merchants Trust Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

Edward J. Clark, Lawyer
825 Yeon Bldg., PORTLAND, ORE.

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer
PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.

PATENTS

PATENTS PROCURED, ideas developed. **C. B. SMITH & CO.**, 411-12 Prospect Bldg., Cleveland, O. Main 3663.

BOOKS

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Stoddard Lectures, Century Dictionary, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of vols. purchased from any part of world. Correspondence invited. **WILLIAMS BOOKS STORE**, 549 Washington st., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BANKING—PACIFIC COAST
Man of 38 with over 20 years' banking experience, 3 as bank examiner, desires Pacific Coast location, with either new organization or filling vacancy in established business; best of letters. Address 14 Monitor office, 710 Commerce bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—CALIFORNIA

STENOGRAPHER (10 years' experience), of 10 years' exp.; non-golf and polo clubs; peaceful road, yet within 10 minutes of station and motor services; 7 large bedrooms, large drawing room, dining room, garden room, kitchen, breakfast room, etc.; nice garden; lease about 10 years; ground rent \$15; viewed by appointment. **ALFRED PL. WEST**, South Kensington Station, London.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISING CLOTHIERS—CINCINNATI

Free Parcel Post Delivery
of goods bought of us to
Any point within
150 Miles of Cincinnati

Write to us for bargain advertisements from which you may order goods.

The MABLEY & CAREW CO., Cincinnati, O.
2 FOUNTAIN SQUARE

SAFETY RAZ. BLADES—CINCINNATI
SHARPENING safety razor blades superbly, all kinds, 25c doz. net. **J. H. SIMONS**, cutter, 3274 6th ave. East, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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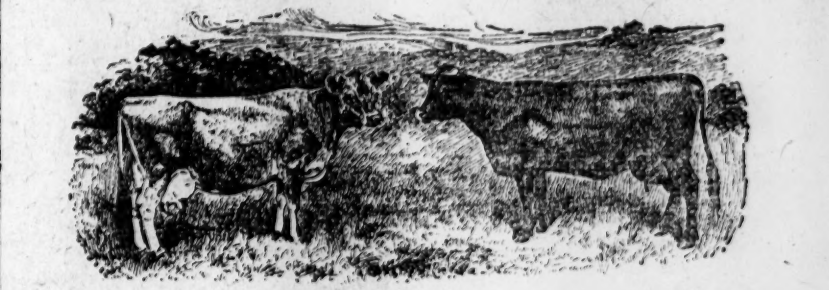
Should reach The Monitor office

Not Later Than

Friday Afternoon

EUROPEAN ADVT'S

PEDIGREE CATTLE **PEDIGREE CATTLE**
PEDIGREE DAIRY SHORTHORN AND JERSEY HERDS
The Property of the Right Hon. LORD ROTHSCILD



Jersey Cow, "CUTE 2nd," vol. 22, p. 278. Prizes, 1910: 1st and Champion Royal A.S.B. 1st and Champion Royal Counties, 1st Bath, 1911—1st and Champion R.A.S.B. 1st and Champion Sussex, 1st Royal Counties, 1st Oxfordshire, 1st Bath and Royal bridge Wells, Yorkshire, and Royal Lancashire, 1912—1st and Champion 24th to September 24th, 1910, 4,172 lbs.; September 26th, 1910, to September 30th, 1911, 8,141 lbs. Jersey Herd: Prizes won in 1900-12—10 Champions, 39 1sts, 47 2nds, 33 3rds and 2 Blythwood Bowls.

Shorthorn Cow, "DOROTHY," vol. 57, p. 132. Prizes, 1907: 1st Milking trial and 2nd inspection Royal Counties Show, 1st inspection Bath Show, 2nd inspection R.A.S.B. Show, 1st and 2nd Gold Medal, Tunbridge Wells, 1908—1st and 2nd Warwickshire Show, 1st inspection, 1st Milking trials and Breeders' Medal, highly commended Butter test and Short-horn Society's Prize, Lord Mayor's Champion Cup, Barham and Spencer Challenge Cups London Dairy Show. She has been in the herd 8 years and given a total of 77,781 lbs. milk, and given a total of 183 lbs. per annum. Shorthorn Herd—74 cows in milk, three about first year ending September 30th, 1911, averaged 6505 32-74 lbs.

For particulars apply to **RICHARDSON CARR, ESTATE OFFICE**, TRING PARK, HERTS

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Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

VOLUME OF SHOE BUSINESS CONTINUES VERY SATISFACTORY

Firm Prices Less a Subject of Contention but Manufacturers Are Somewhat Concerned Over Coming Tariff Changes and Other Future Developments

The life and activity in the shoe market is largely attributable to the visiting buyers. During the past week approximately 130 registered at the hotels, to which number might be added a score or more staying at clubs, or privately entertained.

While the purpose of these visitors is primarily to acquaint themselves with the new styles and general conditions of the market, and add to their sample lines new creations resulting from the traveling men's itinerary, there has been a fair amount of orders placed.

These merchants, representing as they do every shoe section of the country, offer a source of information regarding business prospects which is both reliable and concrete, so, therefore, when the consensus of opinion regarding business reflects satisfaction, and confidence in the future appears unimpaired, such reports give promise to merchandising which helps in many ways.

The volume of goods going through the factories is estimated as equal if not in excess of a year ago. Prices are causing no more discussion than they did before the advance, therefore trading is easier and void of annoying contentions.

Gratifying as this may appear manufacturers are facing other matters which are demanding their attention. The apparent determination to put boots and shoes upon the free list, the effort to pass a law known as "the pure shoe bill," and the unrest among the labor element, all tend to disturb the equanimity of the trade in general.

However, considered in the abstract, this season's visitation of the buyers has been exceedingly gratifying, especially when compared with that of a year ago, at which time the advance was so strongly manifested that operators, though convinced that it had become justifiable, resorted to various methods to overcome it.

Men's fine high grade shoes are having an exceptionally good trade. The factories are run to capacity and though the output is large it seems to have only a slight effect upon the reserve list of orders. Although the receipt of new business is ordinary in volume, it suffices to postpone the finishing up of spring and summer orders to well nigh the warm months.

Manufacturers of the medium or substitute grades report the conditions as flattering, and the limit of production is required to properly care for promised shipments. The efforts of the past to raise the merit of this grade were particularly beneficial to the makers when the sharp advance in stock values forced the better shoes to higher figures.

Men's heavy shoes cut from elk, chrome side, kangaroo, satin or split leather are in good request, regardless of the fact that prices went up to a point disproportionate to other grades of men's shoes. The factories have a reserve order list sufficient to keep them busy for two or three months, with new business coming daily.

The major part of the operating in boys' and youths' shoes is in sampling. Some sales are being made, but they run small. The prices held seem to prompt buyers to postpone large dealings until requirements compel active trading. However, there are many shoes going through the factories to fill back orders.

Makers of ladies' footwear report general conditions good. Many have a maximum force at work, the production being up to the limit with most of the larger concerns.

Haverhill manufacturers have much work on hand, so what dullness is noted can be attributed to the strike, which, though a quiet one, still remains a hindrance to activity, and early settlement of which now appears promising.

Statements of misses' and children's goods show a satisfactory trade, while a few claim to be well sold up. The absence of some from their salesrooms the past week might be taken as significant of the truth of that statement.

The allowance of a small concession on a few special sales of calfskins occasioned a little flurry among the smaller dealers until investigation proved it was prompted by a desire to unload a particular lot which had accumulated because of lack of demand. Furthermore, the parties to the transaction admitted that it could not be replaced at the figure obtained for it.

Inquiry shows that all raw stock is very firm and dealers do not expect it to be any lower, but it must be remembered, however, that as the poorest quality of hides and skins will be taken off during the next 60 days, the prices may drop to the level of their value, quotation being on a par with their relative worth as compared with the October stock.

There has been a better market for hemlock sole leather. Many orders were obtained, and though they averaged small, individually, the aggregate satisfied the dealers.

Cable business was at a low ebb. A fair amount went abroad, but it was shipped on old orders. Now that the holiday season has passed an improvement is soon expected.

Union sole leather is in good demand, the two large transactions of recent date having aroused considerable activity. Furthermore, the natural effect of additional shoe business has brought the factory buyers to market. Prices are very firm and stocks moderate.

Oak sole leather stocks are so low in this market that intelligent reports concerning that brand of leather are difficult to obtain. Prices still rule high.

Calfskins are not moving freely. The prices are such that buyers confine their operations to actual wants. This has caused an accumulation, and occasioned a concession on lots which are apt to lose popularity.

Chrome side leather being in high favor, dealers can face a week of dullness with indifference. Its improved tannage had brought it a large and increasing trade, besides proving a good substitute for calf, when that leather sells beyond certain figures. Kangaroo, satin, and shoe splits will sell well from now on, as the demand for medium priced footwear is exceptionally good.

The split leather market is active, strong, and stocks are low, some tannages sold out. Flexibles are shipped on receipt and the output is below requirements. Black splits also have a reserve order list. The demand for low priced shoes has given all shoe splits a liberal call. Ooze splits are selling in large blocks. Originally intended for a lining, this stock is now used for an upper, and an increasing trade has resulted.

The activity in footwear brought some business to the janitors of patent shoe leather, although that falls short of what the dealers would like to see. Patent calf is going well, and is likely to remain in the active list for the next three months.

Glazed kid has held its improved condition and prospects for an increasing trade are good. Shoe merchants anticipate a steadily growing demand for kid shoes, and are pushing the line into high grade shoes, but at present there is little doing beyond 18-cent skins.

GOOD INCREASE FOR TELEPHONE

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company and associated holding and operating companies in the United States, not including connected independent or subsidiary companies, report for 11 months ending Nov. 30, 1912, compares as follows (all duplications, including interest, dividends and other payments to American Telephone & Telegraph Company by associated holding and operating companies, are excluded):

	1912.	1911.
Gross earnings.....	\$181,411,083	\$163,686,329
Expenses.....	59,268,825	54,816,728
Operation.....	29,077,503	27,806,730
Current maintenance.....	20,242,439	25,712,332
Taxes.....	9,330,836	8,383,903

Total expenses.....\$128,599,608 \$116,720,785
Net earnings.....\$52,811,480 \$46,965,611
Deduct interest.....12,854,833 12,534,923

Net profits.....\$39,956,647 \$34,431,228
Deduct dividends.....26,958,431 23,603,413

Surplus earnings.....\$12,998,216 \$10,827,805

*Paid for nine months and estimated for two months.

The unexpended portion of the provision made for depreciation for the first 11 months of 1912 was \$14,726,517, which is not counted as profits, but remains as a reserve for future replacements.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—A lessening of the demand for turpentine caused a shading of prices in both the Savannah and New York markets. Local holders reduced their quotation for the spirits a half-cent to 43c per gallon ex-yard and the undertone of the market here became exceedingly weak before the close of business.

Rosin—The material concessions made recently in prices of turpentine have been reflected in the quotations for all grades of rosin which have been revised downward by New York dealers to the extent of 10c to 25c. It had been expected early last week that a moderate uplift from the figures then prevailing would be effected at the beginning of this week, but the recessions which occurred in the spirits market last Thursday, Friday and Saturday made such a marking up of quotations impossible and paved the way for a general lowering of prices for this derivative. The revised quotations as given by the New York Commercial follow:

Common \$5.60, gen sam E \$5.70, graded B \$5.80, D \$5.90, E \$5.85, F \$5.90, G \$5.95, H \$6.00, I \$6.05, K \$7.31, L \$7.65, N \$8.20, WG \$8.80@8.90, WW \$9@9.10.

Tar and pitch—A fair demand continues to be noted for tar at \$6@6.25, but pitch remains dull and almost neglected, being quoted at \$4.25.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, steady at 32s. 6d., Rosin common steady at 14s. 9d.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 32s. Rosin, American standard, steady at 14s. 9d., rosin, American fine, quiet at 19s. 6d.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, \$4.80. Spirits, machine, 39c. Tar firm, \$2.20. Turpentine hard quiet at \$3, soft quiet at \$4. Virgin quiet at \$4.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine steady at 40c. Receipts 533, exports 183, stock 30,712. Rosin firm. Sales 1608, receipts 1097, exports 4803, stock 149,351. Prices: WV, \$7.25; WG, \$7.20; N, \$7.15; M, \$7.15; K, \$6.75; I, \$5.70; H, \$5.45; G, \$5.45; F, \$5.35; E, \$5.25; D, \$5.25; B, \$4.00@5.20.

BALANCE SHEETS SOMETIMES HAVE DOUBTFUL VALUE

Almost Impossible in Some Instances Even for Experts to Determine the Worth of Certain Assets

TAKING OF STOCK

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The end of the half-year, and more particularly when a calendar year is at the same time completed, is a favorite time with persons of a philosophic tendency for reviewing the past, for taking stock of experiences and drawing therefrom morals for future guidance. And even as such people in the privacy of their own homes are making up what we may call a kind of mental and moral balance sheet, so are the bankers and merchants in their respective parlors and counting houses drawing out their balance sheets, computing the value of their assets against their liabilities, and generally seeing how they stand. In fact this is the season of balance sheets and as even now the printers are preparing to shiver them down upon a waiting world it may be worth while before they descend upon us, to consider their virtues and defects; what they tell us and what they hide from us.

Many expert business men affect to despise balance-sheets as too much "wrought in mystery" to be worth their bothering about. Nevertheless, if you carelessly leave the despised document upon their desk, you will generally find that after a time they will condescend to peruse it; in fact, they will not infrequently become so interested—quite inadvertently of course—that when "off guard" they will display a very interesting familiarity with the figures in question. And indeed, though an indifferent concern may, by skillful manipulation of its figures, manage to make itself appear as a fairly passable one, it can never, except by actual fraud of the directors and connivance of the auditors, masquerade as a really first-class affair, because, assuming that the balance-sheet of such a mediocre company is free from actual deliberate falsification, it is bound to be tainted by a reticence and lack of candor, which are true danger signals to the expert.

A balance sheet may be looked at from at least three points of view, viz., from that of (1) an ordinary creditor, (2) a secured creditor and (3) a shareholder. The shareholder has to look at it most narrowly of all, because he has to consider not only the safety of his capital, but also the question of his dividend; and, moreover, in the matter of capital, in the event of the liquidation of the company, he as a member of the company is the last to be considered in the distribution of assets. This is a point which shareholders frequently misunderstand. They often think that they are creditors of the company, instead of realizing that they themselves are a portion of the company, and that they are therefore entitled to share in a distribution of assets after the company's (i. e. their) creditors have been satisfied.

The first thing to do in examining a balance sheet is to see how much the company owes, and what means it has of paying these debts. You will find on the left-hand side of the balance sheet an item, "sundry creditors." That shows how much the company owes its ordinary creditors. Look also on the same side to see what amount of debentures or loans are outstanding. Now look at the right-hand side of the sheet and see what the company has with which to meet these debts. First of all eliminate any such item as "good will," which, though from a commercial point of view it is often an asset of first class value, would generally be utterly valueless in the event of compulsory liquidation.

Then take the assets proper, land, buildings, securities, sundry debtors, and so on. The amounts against these items represent of course the present cost in the company's books, and not necessarily the amount which they would fetch, at a forced sale for instance. A liberal margin must be allowed for depreciation in such a contingency, which would vary largely according to different circumstances. Having made this allowance, the amount of the secured debts (debentures and loans) must also be deducted, and the remainder will be the sum available for the ordinary creditors ("sundry creditors"). Any sum remaining after they had been satisfied would be available for the shareholders. Here again there is often a priority of preference shareholders over ordinary in regard to capital as well as dividend.

On the liabilities side of the balance-sheet (i. e. the left hand) appear also such items as capital, reserve and often several other accounts of an internal nature. These, though interesting in themselves, may be neglected in such an examination as we have been considering, because they are all reflected in the other side of the balance-sheet. This may be easily seen when it is considered that the bigger the capital and reserve, the bigger necessarily must be the assets.

So far we have been considering what a balance-sheet shows us. Now let us consider wherein it is defective. It is defective very often in not showing us the true value of the assets. So far as

STANDING OF THE CLEARING HOUSE BANKS OF BOSTON

The individual reserve standing of local national banks, members of the Boston clearing house, at present and a week ago, is presented in the table below. In addition to the legal reserve carried here and in New York (one half may stand in the form of deposits with the New York correspondent banks), we compute what may be called actual reserve at present, as indicated by the excess reserve in New York. The excess of deposits with New York reserve agents over the amount which may be counted as half of legal reserve is here counted part of reserve instead of simply an offset to deposit liabilities, as is done in figuring legal reserve.

The excess or actual reserve over 25 per cent denotes the amount which might be deducted from the total reserve in both cities, Boston and New York, and still leave the legal reserve intact.

No reserve is computed against government deposits. The table follows:

	Legal.	Actual.
Jan 11 Jan 11	27.1% 26.3%	29.0% 29.0%
Union.....	26.2	28.7
Old Boston.....	26.0	28.7
New England.....	26.0	28.7
Fourth-Atlantic.....	25.8	28.4
Merchants.....	25.7	28.5
Second.....	25.6	28.5
Shawmut.....	25.1	28.0
Commerce.....	25.7	28.3
Webster & Atlas.....	25.7	28.3
Boylston.....	25.7	28.7
First.....	25.0	28.7
Security.....	25.7	28.6
Waltham.....	25.3	28.5
Commercial.....	25.1	28.6
Average.....	25.6	28.0

Average legal reserve is 1.0 per cent higher and average actual reserve is 3 per cent higher than a week ago. Nine of the 14 banks are stronger than last week in legal reserve and 11 in actual reserve. No bank is below the 25 per cent legal reserve, against none below last week.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 291,060 head, a decrease of 49,696 head, and were 125,155 head smaller than a year ago. Deliveries of hogs showed a gain of 22,648 head from the previous week, and were 13,556 head under the same period last year. Arrivals of cattle showed an increase of 8104 head over those of the previous week, but were 3715 head lighter than those of the corresponding time a year ago. Sheep receipts decreased 548 head for the week and 27,984 head for the year.

	Last wk.	Prev. wk.	Year.
Hogs.....	201,219	178,571	214,775
Cattle.....	37,687	49,595	41,414
Sheep.....	113,042	112,590	140,026
Total.....	291,060	340,756	416,215

NEW NATIONAL BANK FOR BOSTON

Guy A. Ham, as counsel, has applied to the comptroller of the currency for a charter for a national bank in Boston with a capital of \$500,000 and a surplus of \$250,000.

In the original application the name of the new bank was given as the Hancock National Bank, but under a ruling of the comptroller no new bank can take the name of a former national bank located in the same city or town.

Years ago there was a national bank in Boston named the Hancock National Bank.

BREAK IN LONDON COPPER

NEW YORK—Private London cables received this morning report a further break in the price of standard copper of about £1 a ton and that heavy buying has developed at the low level. The cables also state that the prices by the leading American agencies are unchanged at about 17 1/2 cents for electrolytic.

ONE CHANGE IN BOARD

At a meeting of the stockholders of the International Trust Company one change was made in the personnel of the board of directors. Henry V. Cunningham of Boston was elected a director in place of Y. D. Bruce Wetmore.

It is possible, the auditors shout, and generally do, look after this. For instance, in the case of a bank or insurance company, the auditors would not sign the balance-sheet unless they were satisfied, so far as possible, that the securities held were worth the amount appearing against them. But in cases where securities are not quoted in any official stock exchange list, and in cases where mortgages on land and buildings are held, frequently the word of officials or directors has to be taken as the sole authority for the statements in the balance-sheet.

Where trading companies are concerned the position of auditors is often still less easy. Chartered accountants are not expert valuers of produce, and it would be a difficult matter for any but those directly interested to put a value upon the wholly or partly made articles and raw produce in a factory. For instance, to illustrate great things by small, the writer was once an honorary auditor of a small club. He had to value the store in the larders and kitchens, and vividly remembers being told by the chef that some guinea-looking stuff simmering in a pan represented £5 worth of turtle soup. When he looked wise and ticked off £5 without more ado, he was probably in much the same position for once as a professional accountant is in every day of his life.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC SHOWS NO SIGNS OF SLOWING DOWN

Western Roads Still Making Substantial Gains in Tonnage and General Business Is Forging Ahead

ACTIVE INDUSTRIES

CHICAGO—Traffic on western railroads last week continued to show substantial gains and indications are that the current month will be even better than during the month of December in the volume of business handled by the railroads.

There has been no let-up of importance in the amount of business carried on by industrial and manufacturing concerns and the general business situation appears to be forging ahead in a most conspicuous way. The storms of the week handicapped the railroads considerably, although the expected extremely cold weather did not materialize, and the efficiency of the motive power was not reduced in that respect.

In the Northwest the movement of merchandise and miscellaneous freight was on a large scale and at the larger points traffic men found it difficult to relieve the congestion of freight. On this account the northwestern roads held back large amounts of grain which were being forwarded to market and thus reduced for the time being the volume of grain headed for the markets at the Twin Cities and at Chicago. As soon as the car supply is relieved in that section it is expected that the grain movement will again become large.

A similar situation was met in the West and in the Southwest. The grain movement showed some increase on account of the sudden demand for grain for export shipment and prices were favorable to create a large shipping demand for cars at interior points. The movement of coal was heavy throughout the Central West and lumber shipments were much larger than a year ago.

Banking interests continue to be optimistic regarding the future although at some of the larger centers rates for money have begun to show slight ease but this is not taken to mean that there has been a curtailment of business operations. Bankers look forward to a fairly good demand for money from now on, although this is the time of the year when funds naturally return to the larger banking centers. As far as can be learned there is no evidence of unsound fundamental conditions in any direction and for that reason the best authorities on the general business situation are of the belief that spring will open with great activity in industrial and commercial lines.

The week found numerous buyers in the principal markets from the interior who spent most of their time looking over the offerings for spring dry goods for future delivery and for immediate consumption were on a heavy scale and men who have returned to the road sent in satisfactory orders. In clothing seasonable winter weather brought about an increase in the demand and retail business at the larger western distributing points was greatly improved. There was also a betterment in the shoe trade. Altogether, merchants were in a happy frame of mind, the inventory period having been completed to their general satisfaction.

It is the opinion of the best authorities that the prosperous times will continue throughout the present year in the western iron and steel trade. The mills in this territory entertain no fear of being unable to operate at capacity during the greater part of that time at least. At the moment they would welcome a letup in the present flood of business. Although the pig iron market is comparatively quiet, there is some inquiry for prompt shipment of iron and some sales have been reported of late.

In the structural department of the leading interest mill congestion on shapes is continuously growing worse. Car builders have been following the policy of covering on each order when it was taken. Such specifications run into the last quarter and it is difficult to place new business for delivery earlier than 1914. As in other lines, the independent sellers are adhering to a policy of refusing second half business. While the larger part of the requirements of the western railroads have already been contracted for, it appears that there are some prospects for additional rail buying.

Specifications against contracts for track fastenings and other supplies are keeping up very well and some have been received against rail contracts made during the last quarter of last year. Makers of bolts, nuts and rivets have enjoyed an equal degree of prosperity with other lines during the past few weeks. Buying of wire and wire products is well distributed throughout all lines of trade and prices remain very strong. Many orders have been received for plates, although, as expected, new business is not quite as heavy as formerly.

Passenger officials of all roads report a heavy business at this time of the year, and say that there has seldom been a winter when more people were traveling to the winter resorts.

Railroads operating eastward from Chicago and St. Louis continued to show heavy gains in traffic and business on

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 14)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Albuquerque, N. M.—A. Greenfield; Essex. Allentown, Pa.—H. F. Farr of Farr Bros. Baltimore, Md.—D. W. Hirschberg of Hirschberg & Sons; U. S. Baltimore, Md.—M. & M. Hallie of S. Hallie & Sons; Adams. Baltimore, Md.—Robert E. Tubman and G. L. Tubman; U. S. Birmingham, N. Y.—W. L. Herrick; U. S. Binghamton, N. Y.—C. B. Morse and E. B. Morse; U. S. Birmingham, Ala.—L. P. Warner; U. S. Birmingham, Ala.—N. Berry of B. & B. Shoe Co.; U. S. Bristol, Tenn.—H. E. King of King Bros. Shoe Co.; Parker. Buffalo, N. Y.—F. E. Chamberlain; Brew. Buffalo, N. Y.—P. G. Fox of G. W. Farham Co.; Adams. Charleston, S. C.—R. K. Marshall of Charleston, S. C.—R. C. Leiby of Leiby Shoe Co.; U. S. Chicago, Ill.—J. A. Akerberg; Parker. Chicago, Ill.—B. Sensenbier of Sensenbier, Bach & Co.; Essex. Chicago, Ill.—C. W. Corser and W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks; Thorndike. Chicago, Ill.—C. H. Bennett of Duty & Son; Essex. Chicago, Ill.—E. F. Carpenter of Gutman Carpenter & Tellus; 106 Essex St. Chicago, Ill.—E. M. Epstein of Mandell Bros.; Essex. Chicago, Ill.—H. C. Dovenmuehle of Dovenmuehle & Son; Coppley Plaza. Chicago, Ill.—J. A. Akerberg of J. A. M. Rothchild & Co.; Parker. Chicago, Ill.—P. J. Lattay of J. P. Hartley Shoe Co.; U. S. Chicago, Ill.—Mr. Bittner of W. A. Weissgold & Co.; U. S. Chicago, Ill.—Phil Karl and H. Masselter of Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Essex. Chicago, Ill.—S. L. Levi of Selz Schwab & Co.; Adams. Cincinnati, O.—Thomas McHugh and C. M. Sisk of Sisk & Co.; Lenox. Chicago, Ill.—W. S. Smith; U. S. Cincinnati, O.—H. C. Kasson of Smith Kasson & Co.; Essex. Cincinnati, O.—Nathan Plant of J. Plant & Co.; U. S. Cleveland, O.—C. K. Chisholm Boot Shop; Essex. Columbus, O.—H. C. Werner of H. C. Werner Shoe Co.; U. S. Detroit, Mich.—A. W. Robinson; U. S. Detroit, Mich.—C. W. Booth of the Michigan Shoe Co.; 30 Lincoln St. Duluth, Minn.—G. H. Hargraves of Northern Shoe Co.; U. S. Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S. Ft. Wayne, Ind.—M. L. Simon; U. S. Grand Rapids, Mich.—A. M. Bode and J. H. Essing; U. S. Grand Rapids, Mich.—A. Harold of Harold Brothers Shoe Co.; U. S. Grand Rapids, Mich.—J. W. Goodspeed and J. J. Fox of Goodspeed Bros.; U. S. Grand Rapids, Mich.—Krause of Hirth Krause & Co.; U. S. Grand Rapids, Mich.—W. J. Logie and Kalmbach of Kridge Kalmbach & Logie; U. S. Harrisburg, Pa.—W. B. Maxwell; U. S. Houston, Tex.—A. C. Phous and R. S. Jarrett of Phous & Jarrett D. G. Co.; U. S. Huntington, W. Va.—Jeff Newbury of Huntington Shoe Co.; U. S. Indianapolis, Ind.—Charles Porter of Block & Co.; Adams. Indianapolis, Ind.—T. E. Welsh; U. S. Keokuk, Ia.—J. A. Company of Bode Larson Shoe Company; U. S. Knoxville, Tenn.—C. S. Anthony of Brown Shoe Co.; U. S. Knoxville, Tenn.—G. T. Gaines; Essex. Meadville, Pa.—L. P. Ross; Lenox. Meadville, Pa.—M. E. Arnold and L. E. Deery of Arnold Henegar & Doyle; Bruce. Minneapolis, Tenn.—W. W. Harbison of Harbison Shoe Co.; Essex. Louisville, Ky.—W. M. Perkins of Bra Rock Dry Goods Company; U. S. Los Angeles, Cal.—E. O'Connell of O'Connell Shoe Co.; U. S. Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Phillips of Stewart Davies Shoe Co.; Essex. Louisville, Ky.—J. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; U. S. Lynchburg, Va.—P. B. Beasley of Beasley Shoe Co.; U. S. Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode of Crockett, Perry & Co.; U. S. Macon, Ga.—G. J. Waxelbaum of Waxelbaum & Co.; U. S. Madison, Ind.—R. F. Stanton; U. S. Memphis, Tenn.—Charles Ostrow; U. S. Memphis, Tenn.—W. H. Derrick of John Gerber Co.; Essex. Milwaukee, Wis.—L. D. Lefly; U. S. Minneapolis, Minn.—C. Bates of Home Trade Shoe Co.; Essex. Minneapolis, Minn.—J. A. Pierce of W. Donaldson & Co.; U. S. Minneapolis, Minn.—W. B. Hathaway of Hathaway Shaft Shoe Co.; U. S. Minneapolis, Minn.—F. W. Wesner of Powers Mer. Co.; U. S. Milwaukee, Minn.—S. J. Pentler; U. S. Montgomery, Ala.—C. Levy and J. L. Wolf of J. Wolf of Levy Wolf & Pils Shoe Co.; U. S. Nashville, Tenn.—Byrd Murray of Murray Brothers Shoe Co.; U. S. New Bern, N. C.—M. M. Mack of O. Marks & Son; Lenox. New York, N. Y.—A. E. Jewell of A. J. Bates & Co.; U. S. New Orleans, La.—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Sons; U. S. New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; U. S. New York, N. Y.—C. H. Harsh and H. L. Sibley of Morse & Rogers; 135 Lincoln St. New York, N. Y.—J. Levy; U. S. Omaha, Neb.—T. Austin of the American Hand Sewing Shoe Co.; U. S. Patuxent, Md.—N. E. Koechlin; Brew. Peoria, Ill.—E. A. De Pue; U. S. Philadelphia, Pa.—E. M. Sceragood of G. H. West Shoe Co.; Coppley Plaza. Philadelphia, Pa.—E. T. Anthony; U. S. Shoe Co.; Coppley Plaza. Philadelphia, Pa.—Frank Hoffman of Masters & Hoffman; Adams. Philadelphia, Pa.—G. F. Grieb of J. G. Grieb & Sons; Adams. Philadelphia, Pa.—Harry Halpern; U. S. Philadelphia, Pa.—H. M. Paul of Paul Bros.; U. S. Philadelphia, Pa.—W. A. Ickler of L. S. Snellbark & Co.; Adams. Pittsburgh, Pa.—P. W. Hamiltop; U. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.—Richard Laird of Laird & Taylor; Lenox. Pittsburgh, Pa.—T. G. Sauters of W. H. Chaddock Shoe Co.; U. S. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—J. Colon; U. S. Portland, Ore.—R. J. Prince of Prince Shoe Co.; Essex.

those lines is restricted only to the available car supply. As compared with a year ago, the amount of tonnage handled gained more than 6 per cent.

Manufacturing interests are complaining because of the inability of the railroads to furnish cars as fast as they are needed to meet the requirements of buyers. Merchandise and miscellaneous freight, which is emanating from western mills for eastern consumption, is of large volume.

Westbound traffic continues to show gains over a year ago, and traffic men are finding the situation a cumbersome one to handle.

Officials of southern lines report business in the South as increasing rapidly and that the demand for manufacturers' products and staple commodities has grown considerably since the first of year. Traffic as a whole is well balanced.

Portland, Ore.—Morris Goodman of Goodman Brothers Shoe Company; Parker. Portsmouth, N. H.—E. T. Purcell of Tracy Purcell Shoe Co.; Essex. Reading, Pa.—E. S. and W. E. Krouse; U. S. Richmond, Va.—Adams; Abe Stern; Adams. Rochester, N. Y.—G. E. Thibault and F. A. Meservey of L. P. Ross; U. S. Rochester, N. Y.—R. W. Hahn; U. S. Rockford, Ill.—C. W. Smith; U. S. San Francisco, Cal.—L. Gardner; U. S. Savannah, Ga.—A. S. McDonald of A. Well Shoe Co.; U. S. Scranton, Pa.—F. E. McComb; U. S. Scranton, Pa.—J. M. Tenko of Tenko Shoe Co.; U. S. Scranton, Pa.—Jacob Levy; U. S. Scranton, Pa.—R. M. Goldsmith of Goldsmith Bros.; Adams. Seattle, Wash.—H. M. Snodgrass of A. Hanburger & Co.; Essex. Sedalia, Mo.—G. K. Mackay of Mackay Shoe Co.; U. S. Springfield, Mo.—H. J. Upham of Upham Shoe Co.; U. S. Springfield, Mass.—J. N. Hoben of Hoben Shoe Co.; Brew. St. Louis, Mo.—C. L. Swartz and A. M. Hart of Westheimer Swartz Shoe Co.; Lenox. St. Louis, Mo.—H. J. Fiedler of The Famous; Essex. St. Louis, Mo.—H. Vinsonbaler of Vinsonbaler Shoe Co.; Essex. St. Louis, Mo.—H. E. Tilles of Grand Leader; Adams. St. Paul, Minn.—Gray of Dunham & Co. can hand several styles; Tail visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and Trade Information Bureau, 165 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

GRAIN MARKETS ARE ADVANCING

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

FRENCH COLUMN IN MOROCCO DEFENDS ITSELF IN A CASTLE

(Special to the Monitor)
LAGIER, Morocco—The French column under Colonel Massoutier underwent a somewhat unpleasant experience recently in the neighborhood of Mogador, while on the way to Agadir. A number of the tribal contingents which accompanied the French force deserted, added to which it was constantly attacked by natives. This resulted in the French force being obliged to take refuge in a fortified castle, where they were in the position of a besieged column.

The whole district is in a somewhat restless condition and General D'Esperey has decided to send a column from the Marrakesh region under Colonel Ruef, in addition to the Godot column which left Mogador recently with reinforcements from Casablanca, to the relief of the besieged forces.

An effort was made to get into communication with Colonel Massoutier by means of a military aeroplane. Owing, however, to the atmospheric conditions, this has been rendered impossible. On account of the somewhat unsatisfactory conditions prevailing it is considered essential that the occupation of Agadir should be no longer delayed.

ROTHSCHILD ART WORKS WILL HAVE NEW PARIS HOME

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—Henri de Rothschild has acquired a portion of the park of La Muette and intends to build a gallery in a quiet corner in which to place his collection of pictures and other works of art, the vibration of the passing of countless motor omnibuses which now thunder by his house in the Faubourg de St. Honoré making it imperative to move these treasures to a place of safety.

Some anxiety has been felt in Paris of late as to the fate of the park of La Muette, for its avenue of limes and spacious greenward add great beauty to one end of the Bois de Boulogne, from which it is separated only by a dry moat and low wall. Fears have been allayed on this score by the announcement of M. de Rothschild's purchase of part of the grounds for the purpose mentioned, and also by the promise that the trees in every portion of the park will be preserved.

One piece of land will fall into the hands of the builder, with many restrictions, as to the class of houses to be erected. Comte de Franqueville retains the chateau and grounds of La Muette for his own use and has sold only that portion of the park which is far distant from his residence.

CORBRIDGE YIELDS ANCIENT POTTERY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—At a recent meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute, R. H. Foster delivered a lecture on the excavations at Corbridge in Northumberland. These excavations, he said, were begun in a tentative way in 1906 by the Northumberland county history committee, but in the following year they were taken over by a special committee. Several buildings of considerable interest had already been uncovered, among them the foundations of one with an apse, the general form of which curiously resembled the Basilican church at Silchester, though he, Mr. Foster, was inclined to think that it was not a church but rather an administrative building of some kind.

Many valuable deposits of early pottery had been dug up, much of which it was thought dated from the first century. Among other discoveries was a gold chain, and also a statue, probably of a priestess, which had been broken into three parts and used for metalizing the road. "After an interval of 15 centuries," said Mr. Foster, "they have now been brought together."

RUSSIAN CRUISERS TO BE 32,000 TONS

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—Although official information is not available, it is understood that the dimensions of the four large cruisers of 32,000 tons, the construction of which was commenced on the czar's birthday are to be: length 750 feet, beam 100 feet, whilst the engines will be of 60,000 I. H. P. The construction of these vessels has necessitated the enlarging of the ships at the admiralty and Baltic yards. The cost is estimated at over \$4,000,000 each.

PETROL PRICE IS CAUSE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In regard to the strike of taxi-cab drivers J. A. Smith, secretary of the London Cab Drivers Union, said to a representative of the Daily News and Leader that there was no trouble whatever between the drivers and the masters, with the exception of difficulties with regard to the increased price of petrol. The price the men have been paying so far for petrol has been 8d. a gallon, and from Jan. 1 it has been raised to 1s. 1d.

RELIEVING FORCE IS REINFORCED



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
 View of Mogador, Morocco, from which troops left to rescue French column under Colonel Massoutier

RESTLESS KURDS IN ASIA MINOR CAUSING TURKEY UNEASINESS

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—Very considerable uneasiness is being caused by the action of the Kurds in Asia Minor. When the war broke out, the Kurds, who had been amongst the loudest in their demands for hostilities, disappeared almost to a man from the capital. News comes now of considerable disturbances amongst the Kurdish population. In the direction of the Dardanelles, they have already given trouble, and now the fact that they are gathering in vast strength in the direction of Aleppo, is causing considerable uneasiness at the Porte.

Probably the last thing that the government would care about would be to hear of another Armenian massacre, yet this is what is feared. Perhaps the strongest preventive of such an incident is that what is going on is beginning to be known, and that, as it would later be impossible to plead ignorance, stringent instructions may be given to prevent trouble.

An outbreak in Asia Minor, at the present time, on the lines of some of those which occurred in the days of Abdul Hamid, might mean the end of the Turk in Europe.

TURKS DENY WARSHIP DAMAGED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Turkish embassy has stated that a telegram has been received from Constantinople categorically denying the statements emanating from Athens regarding the severe damage reported to have been done to the warship Kheyred-din Barbarossa in the recent naval engagement. It is further stated that the Turkish warships received no damage whatever during the engagement and that only four sailors were wounded.

MUSEUM FOR INDIAN WORKS IN LONDON RECOGNIZED NEED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It would seem a necessity that India, with all her wealth of native art, should have a museum in London important and convenient enough to house the treasures which, by purchase and by bequest, have become the property of the state. The Indian section of the Victoria and Albert museum has for many years been recognized as totally inadequate to its purpose.

The government has had the matter brought to its notice recently by a deputation representing the most important societies associated with India. The deputation which waited on Mr. Pease, the president of the board of education, was headed by Lord Reay, who set forth the purpose of the deputation in detail.

Mr. Pease, who replied to Lord Reay, said that, though in entire sympathy with the deputation he could not give any definite answer at the present time, since much depended on whether the University of London was going to be

STATE LINES PAYING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—A large proportion of the public debt of South Australia is represented by the capital expenditure on the state-owned railways. At the end of the last financial year this amounted, on the lines open for traffic, to £13,240,175.

What a valuable asset the railways are to the state is shown by the large profit resulting from their working each 12 months. Last year the percentage of net revenue to capital cost was £6.02, and the surplus of revenue over expenditure and interest was £328,415. A gratifying feature, in view of the active railway extension policy of the government, was the highly successful result obtained from the working of the lines opened for traffic during recent years.

There is at present every indication that the result of this year's operations will also be very satisfactory. During the four months which have expired traffic has been well maintained, and the now almost certain prospect of another bountiful harvest makes the outlook for the railways and other trading departments of the government very favorable.

GERMAN CABLE FOR WEST AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The German cable steamer Stephan has arrived off the coast of Liberia, where the laying of a new German cable to Duala in West Africa, from Monrovia via Lome, will be immediately commenced. The line, when completed, will be connected with the German cable already existing between Bremen, Monrovia, and Pernambuco in Brazil. It is proposed to extend the cable later on from Duala to German Southwest Africa, so that Germany will then be in communication with all her African colonies and be independent of the British news service.

HEADMASTERS LIKE MUSICAL TRAINING FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The headmasters' conference opened recently at the college of preceptors with the Rev. Dr. Gow, headmaster of Westminster, in the chair.

The first resolution which, in view of the importance of the subject to the nation, the relation of universities to the secondary schools, had aroused considerable attention and interest, was decided to be discussed in private. The motion bringing the subject before the conference was moved by W. W. Vaughan of Wellington, who was immediately followed by the Rev. C. A. Allington of Shrewsbury with the proposal that the discussion should not be made public. After a short conversation this course was adopted, though it was objected to by Mr. Vaughan and others.

The first sitting of the conference was largely taken up with a discussion on the training of teachers, and the motion on the subject, put forward by Mr. Hendy of Bromsgrove that "this conference would view with favor a system by which all student teachers would pass through a course of practical training in approved schools, under selected members of the ordinary staff, and in close connection with the training department of a university," was carried.

The second sitting of the conference was occupied with the question of musical training as a part of public school curricula. The Hon. E. Lyttelton, headmaster of Eton, who moved a resolution advocating regular musical teaching, said that of late years there had been a great and interesting development of training in class singing, reading at sight and training of the ear among elementary schools. With regard to class singing, Mr. Lyttelton reminded his audience that a child singing with others was obliged to express himself with restraint. He must learn elements of cooperation and harmonious action, and in this lay the value of the training.

J. Rendall of Winchester supported Mr. Lyttelton in his advocacy of class singing. He said that he had started classes of the kind among the younger boys at Winchester. They had met with great success, and he had often watched the eager way in which small boys followed the notation and manifested enjoyment in the lesson. The value of musical training, not only intellectually but morally, was insisted upon by R. Carter of Bedford, who also said that it would give schools the opportunity of introducing boys to the great works of music.

Dr. Gow, in terminating the discussion, said that those who taught classics knew that the foundation of a good knowledge of classics depended on having a keen eye for a phrase, and that was cultivated by music.

CENTENARY OF ALLAN LINE NOW BEING OBSERVED

(Special to the Monitor)
BELFAST, Ireland—The well-known Allan line is celebrating its centenary. Its founder was Capt. Alexander Allan, a Glasgow shipowner, ship master, who in 1807 conveyed stores for the Duke of Wellington's peninsular army in his brigantine Hero (175 tons). The government service completed, he made his first voyage to Quebec in the brigantine Jean (109 tons).

For some time Captain Allan was engaged in the Canadian trade. The first steamer built to carry out the Canadian government mail contract was in 1853. The fleet became larger as trade increased. Today the Allan line controls an immense number of vessels, the gross tonnage of which registers over 200,000 tons. A striking contrast is afforded between the brigantine Jean of 109 tons and the Alsatian and Calgarion, now building, of 800 feet and 18,000 tons.

BULGARIAN ARMY TOLD TO BE READY

(Special to the Monitor)
SOPHIA, Bulgaria—King Ferdinand has returned unexpectedly from Salonika to his capital. Prince Boris and Prince Cyril with their suites have also arrived, but in view of the suddenness of the arrivals there was no official reception.

The King has issued an order to the army, in which he says: "By the conclusion of the armistice the first period of the war with Turkey is concluded. I recall with pride and particular gratitude the memorable exploits which you have achieved. You should profit at the present moment by the respite of rest in order to prepare yourselves for fresh efforts, in which case I have no doubt you will cover your banners with new imperishable glory."

LADIES ALPINE CLUB MEETS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Ladies Alpine Club held their annual dinner at the Wharfedale rooms, Hotel Great Central, Miss Lucy Walker, a pioneer woman climber, being in the chair. The toast of Queen Margherita of Italy, the honorary president of the club, who is a devoted and fearless climber, was given; among others,

LIVERPOOL WELSH CHORAL UNION GIVES 'MESSIAH' TWICE

(Special to the Monitor)
LIVERPOOL, England—The Philharmonic hall, Liverpool, was well filled on both afternoon and evening lately to hear the Liverpool Welsh Choral Union render Handel's "Messiah." This choir is well known for big achievements and they have certainly proved themselves worthy of renown by successfully undertaking two performances of Handel's "Messiah" in one day.

The choir was conducted by Harry Evans, to whom a debt is due for having given a version which not only made the famous oratorio more interesting to listen to, but which took it out of that old-fashioned groove which often has not induced a sense of monotony.

The principal artists were Miss Emily Beare, Morgan Kingston, Miss Teresa Amalfi and Julien Henry.

Morgan Kingston has had a most

interesting career. He is a native of Staffordshire, and started work as a little pony driver in the coal pits. He was a member of the church choir when 8 years of age, and at 14 joined the local brass band, playing the tenor horn. He used to learn songs by playing them first on the instrument, until after a time he was able to buy a piano, which helped him to teach himself more seriously.

He was introduced to Hugo Heinz, who heard him sing and, being informed of his circumstances, kindly offered to give him the necessary tuition. For three years Mr. Kingston journeyed up to London for his weekly lesson, many times working a double shift at the coal face to provide the necessary fare to London. He made his debut at the Queen's hall, London, in December, 1909, with such success that there was no question of his having to go to the pit any longer, and his career since has been very successful.

THAMES IRON WORKS SHUT UP BY COURT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In accordance with an order made by the court, the works of the Thames Iron Works, Shipbuilding & Engineering Company, Ltd., Canning Town and Greenwich, were closed recently. A notice signed by the manager, F. B. Smart, announcing the fact was posted on the gates of the company's works.

Mr. Smart stated to a newspaper representative that he had been for the last 12 months endeavoring to negotiate the sale of the whole business, but that he had been unsuccessful, chiefly because of the labor question and the uncertainty which the intended purchasers felt at being able to make any permanent agreement with the men to work the same hours per day as the company's competitors, that is nine hours.

In these circumstances therefore directions of the court were sought, and after several hearings the judge directed Mr. Smart to close the works entirely and offer them for sale by public auction in due course. It will be remembered that in October last an order was provisionally placed by the admiralty with the company for two sets of machinery for light armored cruisers.

CONGO TRACED IN MOTOR BOAT TRIP ACROSS AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN—Lieutenant Gratz, a German officer, who undertook to cross the African continent in a motor boat, having already traversed it in 1909 in a motor car, has sent the following telegram from Sakania in the Belgian Congo: "By the first voyage along the entire river course from source to mouth, I have proved the Chambesi, in northern Rhodesia, to be source of the Congo. This definitely establishes that the Congo is the longest river in Africa. We have reached the Katanga by motor boat from both the east and the west coasts, thus completing the trip across Africa, which also included an observation trip through the New Kamerun."

SAWDUST SUGAR FOUND EXCELLENT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The possibility of extracting sugar from sawdust was dealt with by A. Zimmermann in the course of a paper read by him before the Royal Society of Arts.

Wood, he was careful to point out, contained no sugar, but if sawdust was subjected in closed retorts to digestion with a weak sulphurous acid solution, under a pressure of six to seven atmospheres, 25 per cent of the material was converted into sugar.

Mr. Zimmermann went on to assert that the product resulting from this process provided an excellent food for horses, cattle and sheep; in fact, he gave instances where it had been tried with the best results. Other uses for which it was suited were, he said, in the manufacture of explosives, of margarine and synthetic rubber, whilst, in view of its characteristics as a non-conductor of heat, it would make an excellent packing for refrigerators, incubators, etc.

LAW COURT DELAY UNDER INQUIRY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The King has been pleased to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the complaints of delay in the hearing of actions and appeals and crown cases in the King's bench division of the high court of justice. The commission will consider the advisability of reform in the matter and will report thereupon.

The following will be members of the commission: Viscount St. Aldwyn, chairman; Justice Darling, Sir Charles Henry, M. P.; Sir Edwin Cornwall, M. P.; Reginald B. D. Acland, K. C.; Cecil Coward, H. J. Craig, M. P.; C. H. Morton, C. H. Roberts, M. P., and Samuel Roberts, M. P. The secretary to the commission will be J. F. Tindal Atkins.

REVENUE SURPLUS IN GERMANY REPORTED BUT ECONOMY URGED

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The secretary of state for the imperial exchequer, Dr. Kuehn, said, in the course of his speech in the Reichstag, on home politics, that the financial year of 1911 had closed with a revenue of three milliard marks and with an expenditure of 2 1/2 milliards, a very gratifying condition of things. If the second half of 1912 should show a similar result there would be again a considerable surplus to be reckoned with.

The secretary declared that what had been stated in the press regarding the amount of next year's proposed loans was inaccurate. It had been unanimously decided to close the imperial finance reform with an imperial property tax. What precise form this would take, he was not able to say at present, but the memorial prepared by the Reichstag had been before the federal council for some time, and would be dealt with shortly.

Dr. Kuehn concluded by hoping that Reichstag and government would work together in holding firmly to a policy of economy, and reject every expenditure that could not be fully met. His speech was received with general applause.

REFORM OF BOTH BRITISH HOUSES IS ADVOCATED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In his presidential address to the British Constitution Association recently, Lord Avebury said that two important questions were before the country—the reconstruction of the House of Lords and the reconstruction of the House of Commons. The one required it as much as the other.

The House of Lords was not elective, but he believed it was representative; the House of Commons was elective, but it was not representative. In three general elections of recent years a minority in the country had secured a majority in the House of Commons. The only remedy was proportional representation, under which system, with its provision for the representation of minorities, such a state of things would be rendered impossible.

Coming to the House of Lords, after pointing to the large variety of activities represented there, Lord Avebury said it would be impossible to have a better second chamber, but it had one fatal defect. It was hereditary. This he regretted but they must have a strong second chamber, and he had a proposal to make.

Lord Avebury then went on to outline a scheme on the nomination basis, varieties of which have often been proposed from time to time, and for the settling of differences between the two chambers he recommended the referendum.

LIVERPOOL SENDS OUT RECORD MAIL

(Special to the Monitor)
LIVERPOOL, Eng.—The Canadian Pacific railway's R. M. S. Empress of Ireland on her holiday trip to Halifax and St. John took out from Liverpool a record number of mail packages. The total number of mail shipped on one day was 7528 packages, excluding overseas mail, and is believed to be the record from the port of Liverpool. The Cunard liner Lusitania, which sailed on Dec. 14 for New York, carried 6078 packages mail.

holder until he had received a reasonable interest on his capital, nor was there any on the part of the workman, whose conditions and rates of wages should be settled by negotiation between trade unions and employers.

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Keystone Leather Co., Glazed and Dull Kid, Philadelphia—Boston—London.	

THE HOME FORUM

SIR HERBERT TREE AND AMERICA

SIR HERBERT TREE, who has returned to London, has expressed himself as delighted with his only brief visit to the United States. His first impression was of the interviewers for the newspapers, whom he found a remarkable body of men, keen, enterprising and alert. They analyzed him in every way. Very few made him say things he did not say, but he observed pleasant and sometimes quaint additions which made the story better.

Sir Herbert said he went to learn, and had learnt much. He thought it impossible for "the stranger from the east" not to learn a great deal in New York and Boston, and was particularly impressed with the architecture of the former city. Again the remarkable development of transit, the speed, the comfort, the fares and the general efficiency struck him at once. Everywhere he noticed what he described as "a passion for organization," and he did not detect so much so-called "hustle" as "efficiency."

On the subject of organization he thought many European nations might learn a lesson from the United States; it made him wonder what yet might be done with dear old London. Naturally the manager of His Majesty's was interested in the theaters and found in them an immense activity. "How valuable it would be," he said, "if the whole of our profession could go to the United States and the whole of America's leading actors and actresses could come here." He believed it would be mutually advantageous.

In speaking of Boston, Sir Herbert said it was like stepping into bits of older London, Chester or York from some modern American city equipped, as no English town or city yet is, with its splendid triumphs of industry and invention. To roam amongst its libraries, to wander in its alleys, to receive its hospitality is to get an impression one can never forget. In regard to hospitality, Sir Herbert declared he had met with unbounded kindness and he felt under a deep obligation for all he had received. His trip had left him crowded with most pleasurable impressions.

Apples

One of many gratitudes that the town owes to the housewives who are bound to put down the cost of living and yet furnish better things to live on is that Queensboro bridge apple market where the price of that fruit, according to the New York Sun, has taken a fall. Apples! How many city folks know save in memory what apples are? The very name "Baldwin" has a pleasant tart bite and tang, yet any red sweet apple will pass for it among some humorous or ignorant grocers and fruiterers and their clients. Baldwins, Bellflowers, Greenings, Northern Spies, Roxbury Russets; their names are poetry and their flavor is nectar.

Advocate of Music in the Public Schools

From an article on "Music in the Public Schools" read before the Oklahoma State Musical Association by Mrs. C. L. Steele, the following passage is cited: The elementary work done in the schools should be the beginning of a true musical education and presented in a way which will impress the child with the thought that music is an art, and not a mere pastime; a study to be taken seriously, and an advantage to be gained. Then the boy or girl who desires to pursue it professionally in any of its departments will receive in his youth a solid foundation and thorough preparation for the same, and to those who lack time and money for further study or do not wish to specialize, it will mean even more, namely, an outlet for their artistic nature and an ever refining influence.

Take not up with a measured Christianity.—Chalmers.

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Practical Photography

There is a right way of doing everything—that is, an expert way; and a recent article on how to earn money with a camera is in point. A writer in the Woman's Magazine says that a girl who suddenly was confronted with the problem of money earning decided that taking pictures with a camera was the thing she knew best how to do. She had long been interested in doing this well and had gained considerable skill. She knew, however, that taking and selling views for postal cards or taking photographs out of doors for her friends would not afford an income. She went into the thing thoroughly, studied the papers and magazines and found what is actually used in the way of photographic reproductions. She found that few views of natural scenes were used for their own sake; there must always be what the newspapers call "a human interest story" attached to them.

She found that a series of pictures showing a whole story sold better than a single picture. People like, for example, to see how one goes on a vacation—the various steps in preparing and the outfit and camping. A farmer's day work in the fields and a farmyard makes an interesting series. A series of pictures of the activities in a mountain region was salable—a woman doing her washing in an iron kettle near a brook, some men building a log cabin and smearing it with mud for cement. Things like that, with a little chatty description, she found would sell. Views of interior house arrangements, dining table or cozy corners, were also interesting and sold well when sent to the right magazine or paper.

"Ladder to the Sky"

Happy we are when good in little ways—
In faithful doing of the common things.
The gentle passing of the nights and days
O'erfilled with storied blessings, outward flings
A simple message yet befitting kings!
Who sees a duty and his hand not stays
From its completion, hears a song and sings
To hearts through misery dumb; who softly prays
The noble, silent prayer that, half expressed,
Leaps up to heaven, unhindered by man's ear.
Straight from the purified, love-guarded breast,
Who stands serene amid the world's dense fear.
This one hath found a ladder to the sky
Whose every rung is brave humility.
—Evelyn Sylvester Knowles.

Chrysanthemum-Doll Show

SOME of the oddities of flower culture in Japan are seen in so-called "Chrysanthemum-Doll Shows." Celebrated places for these shows are at Danzazaka, the western suburb, the Asakusa park and in the Kokugikan, or "National Amphitheater," at Ryogoku, as well as at many other places within and without the capital. Dummy figures, dressed in gorgeous costume, made of growing chrysanthemum, are set up in these shows, according to the Musashino. They illustrate some famous historical scenes or old stories with proper figures representing celebrated personages, heroes and heroines clad in their splendid garments, every part of which is made of magnificent blossoms and verdant foliage of chrysanthemum grown at the spot. These spectacular exhibits are contrived to show scenes such as might be enacted on the stage by some classical players. The chrysanthemum draws thousands of crowds daily and constitute the greatest attraction of the season.

There are exhibited, too, large plants in pots, so grown that each should bear a preordained number of blossoms. A chrysanthemum bush with exactly 1000 flowers blooming fully is seen here, while bushes with precisely 500, 300 or 100 flowers may be found at other places. These are produced with the greatest care and labor and are prized highly. The latest ideas of the shrewd horticulturists are the figures of steamers, locomotives, automobiles and even aeroplanes, all made up of live blossoms, leaves and stems.

MOUNTAINS AND THEIR MOODS

THE name of Rock Island is taken from an island in the Mississippi just above the city which divides the river there into two streams. The smaller channel, on the Illinois side is dammed at the island and power is thus supplied not only for the works on the island but for the manufactures of the city itself. The United States arsenal here is extensive. The deserted old mill is near one end of the dam.

Line of Great Poets

It is asserted by H. W. Boynton in his book of brief studies of the world's leading poets that the name Alighiero, the name of Dante's father, was of German origin and was originally Al-dighiero. This is said curiously enough to come from Aldiger, which means the same thing as Shakespeare.

The four great poetic names of the first rank are of course Homer, Virgil, Dante and Shakespeare, for Milton's right to be classed with them is more or less contested, and to set two English poets there were perhaps presumption. Homer's story was of mighty men who bore spears as big as a tree trunk, or at any rate which none save the heroic owner could brandish aloft. The Homeric hero was indeed a "shake-speer." Virgil, who wrote of the Homeric heroes, was in turn the chief figure in the first part of Dante's great work. Thus we have, enduring down to the great English poet, this plain chain of thought from Homer, and the name of Shakespeare in itself conserves the heroic symbolism of the first of the great poets. Goethe evidently saw that for Homer human existence was plainly a battle against forces that drove men to test themselves and prove their manhood. So this ideal of the poet as the man who sets in motion a weapon against wrong is not so bad. Certainly the great poets have been leaders of hope. They have stood for the best they saw, rather than for the worst. It is lesser verse makers who have put their worst into their lines. The greatly gifted men have hinted the origin of all good gifts in that which is better than the human reach had attained. And this is why we honor great poets, even after the actual fabric of their plots and stories has become antiquated. Their animus is still seen to be in that which is lifting better into best.

Freedom of Press

The more we consider the independence of the press in its principal constitutions, the more we are convinced that it is the chief and so to speak the constitutive element of freedom in the modern world.—De Tocqueville.

Individual Missions

GOD appoints to every one of his creatures a separate mission; and if they discharge it honorably and faithfully follow the light which is in them, there will assuredly come of it such blessing as, according to its appointed mode and measure, shall shine before them and be of service, constant and holy. Degrees infinite of faster there must always be; but the weakest among us has a gift, however seemingly trivial, which is peculiar to him and which, worthily used, will be a gift, also, to his race forever.—Ruskin.

MAKING A LIVING

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE question "How can I make a living?" is one which confronts the large majority of the human race. Its meaning varies with each individual, from the Chinese or Indian coolie living on a handful of rice a day, satisfied with a small piece of coarse cloth for a garment, to the corporation president attended by a retinue of servants. The boy is sent to school and if possible, to college, with the object of preparing him to make a good living. Long after he has made this preparation this same question recurs to him. Frequently it is associated with the false suggestion and the subtle fear that one may not be equal to the demand, although the responsibility must be met. This fear has no power, but the belief in it is frequently the very thing that makes men seem unable to overcome the obstacles that would, if possible, prevent their success.

When we examine closely into this question of making a living, we find that all anxiety and alarm arises from the belief that there is a material sense of life which must be sustained and that man is responsible for its continuity. No one ever thinks of considering the means of sustaining the spiritual sense of life because that is admitted to be entirely dependent upon God who is its source. It is believed that if a man is honest and sincere in serving God and obeying His revealed will to the best of his understanding then God will surely reward him with perfect spiritual peace and happiness in abundance, and yet under these same conditions there is a fear that a man's temporal wants may be neglected unless he struggles to make provision for them himself.

Is this because men believe the bringing forth of temporal supply is beyond the reach of God's power while the spir-

itual is not? But some one may ask: Would you have a man sit down with folded hands to wait for God to supply all his wants? By no means; there is too much to be done, too much need for active useful living for any one to remain in idleness, but a man's usefulness should be actuated by a higher motive than the desire of merely making a living. With this purpose alone in view his life would develop into the most splendid selflessness. The only questions before his thought would be: How much can I get? How good a living will be gained? Constantly contemplating his own welfare, considering only his own interests, he would soon disregard, yes even abuse, the rights and privileges of his neighbor, for the furtherance of his own.

When speaking with reference to this very subject, and after pointing to the care of the Father for the fowls of the air, and the lilies of the field, Jesus said: "Therefore take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed? (For after all these things do the Gentiles seek:) for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Christian Science teaches that "there is but one Life (God). It is evident, then, that there is but one living, spiritual living, which does not need to be made; it already is. The truth is that no mortal can make a living. Food and raiment are not living, for life is not in or of matter. Jesus asks: "Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?"

Living is the expression or reflection of Life. Since the one great source of all life is God, then living and all that pertains thereto is dependent on God. In proportion as we grasp this thought shall

we be able to realize the provision of infinite good, and this will be reflected in our everyday human experience. This idea is beautifully expressed in the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. "Christ, Truth," she says, "gives mortals temporary food and clothing until the material, transformed with the ideal, disappears, and man is clothed and fed spiritually" (p. 442).

Why should a man be responsible for his living if his existence is not the result of his own volition? Is the power that produces life unable to sustain it? Can a man vitalize a seed? Can he cause the plant to absorb and assimilate nourishment? Can he, by care, worry or anxiety improve his own conditions? "Which of you, by taking thought, can add one cubit unto his stature?" asks Jesus. How much better it is that we relieve ourselves of this anxiety with regard to our sustenance, trust for our supply in God, without whom our very existence would cease to be, and apply our energies to helpful, earnest activity, living only for the good we can do.

This does not mean that remuneration shall not be accepted for services rendered, for that may be the avenue through which the supply comes at that moment. Neither should any one be denied the privilege of making prompt payment for benefits received. There may be selfishness in wanting to do everything for nothing as well as in wanting everything for doing nothing. Justice demands that a rightful compensation be received for every honest effort. Our purpose, however, in doing good to our neighbor should be for the sake of being helpful and not for the sake of compensation. Let us always remember that God, the source of infinite good is our supply. He is our Life and we are told in Science and Health (p. 390) that "we cannot deny that Life is self-sustained." No one can have any anxiety or fear with regard to making a living without first separating himself from God as the source of all living, and all such apprehension may be removed by grasping the full import of Paul's words: "In him we live, and move, and have our being."

Don't be selfish anywhere. Don't be selfish, most of all, in your religion. Let yourselves free into your religion, and be utterly unselfish.—Phillips Brooks.

Day by Day

As Sydney Smith said, one way to fight against melancholy is to take short views of experience. Are you happy now? Are you likely to be happy for a week, a month, a year? Then why destroy this present happiness with fears of that which may never occur? Jesus bade us pray, "Give us this day our daily bread." "Day by day the promise reads," and the secret of living happily today is to trust the future even as the day, to God.—Mary Stanhope.

Behind the Scenes

An amusing picture in a current magazine shows a young man making a record. He is not running a marathon nor battling a fly nor returning from Boston light in an aeroplane, nor yet packing shoes cases. He stands facing a long funnel and a group of orchestral players behind him betrays the fact that he is singing. No doubt it is some most touching and lovely of arias from opera or oratorio—though it may be "rag time"—but his looks belie the sentiment associated with orchestral accompanied singing machines. He wears a look of grim determination and no coat. His hands are behind him, not extended in the impassioned plea of the operatic stage. He has more the look of a man gauging the distance of a golf ball or an arrow, endeavoring to place his missile in an exact spot, than of one who is pouring melody all around to flood an audience room with delight. The conductor, also in shirt sleeves, is near him, and the placing of the players is interesting, as hinting which kinds of instrumental tone make the clearest impressions on the sensitive plate of the record machine. The big bass tuba is close behind the singer, the player pom-pomping away as he may. The flute player stands beside him, but the clarinet is some distance back. The violins are behind, but each seems to be furnished with a sort of horn or megaphone attachment, which points toward the receiver, and probably serves to throw and concentrate the tone. The man with the slide trombone and the horn men are at the greatest distance.

Old Pronunciations

Some mispronunciations of today once enjoyed the highest standing; we must not think Shakespeare was sinning when he rhymed groin: swine. Indeed, of like long i, says a writer in the Yale Review, survived regularly through the eighteenth century. When a countrywoman of our times watches the kettle bile or jines the church, she has behind her Cowley's join: vine; Gray's shine: join; Pope's join: divine; Dryden's join: design; Addison's find: joined; Coleridge's join: mind; Wordsworth's joined: kind; and Byron's aises: toils. Indeed, so late a writer as Bulwer gives us mind: enjoin, which sounds as dialectal as Gray's toil: smile. It is no wonder that Joel Barlow, the author of our own great typographical epic "The Columbiad," jined join and divine.

Joseph Jefferson

Reminiscences of Joseph Jefferson that help to explain the great affection held for him by all the people of his art and the outside world appear in the Century. Perhaps the most significant element in the story is the explanation of the characteristic gentleness and freedom from anger which made Jefferson so lovable. He considered that back of all human sufferings and discord lay fear, and that if men would consistently and honestly rid themselves of fear they would no longer experience anger or discord of any sort. It is well known that Jefferson was never subject to that annoyance and irritation which many leading men in the profession seem to have in their dealings with the more or less incompetent people who work with them. Several instances are related of the entire freedom from disturbance which he showed under stress of the various contretemps which beset the work of the stage.

He spoke very tenderly of his father's and mother's apparent failure in their chosen profession and said that of all the Jeffersons of his family he had never been able to trace one who had had a decent quota of this world's comforts. As for himself, everything he touched turned to gold and he felt that whatever was due to every individual Jefferson back of him had been paid to him with interest.

The man who does not hope for better things and does not believe that better things can be brought about, is not the man likely to bring these things about.—William H. Taft.

Great Love

The true keeping of Christmas, then, is the realization of the great love that brought us salvation and left us the example of a divine life; that we should repeat it, with God's help, in all our relations to God and to our fellowmen.—Cunningham Geikie.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Blanket From a Tree

Nature is kind in Ecuador. When a native wants a blanket he goes to a demajagua tree and cuts from it a strip of peculiarly soft, thick bark, five or six feet long. This is dampened and beaten until the flexibility of the sheet is much increased. The rough, gray exterior is next peeled off and the sheet dried in the sun. The result is a blanket, soft, light, and fairly warm, of an attractive cream color. It may be rolled into a compact bundle without hurt, and with ordinary usage will last for several years.—Argonaut.

Hidden States

Mrs. Ippi wouldn't let Ida hoe in the garden nor Della wear Carolina's new Jersey, because, she said, "I want you to go riding with the other girls. Miss Ours rode Island." Virginia said, "I'll mount Tana," but Georgia said, "I can't go till I can sash my new gown to suit me." They had a race up the main road, but wouldn't let Mary land a winner.

Picture Puzzle



What semi-precious stone?

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And

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With

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, January 14, 1913

Taxing Unearned Land Increment

CHANGES in forms of taxation and in incidence of taxation sometimes are the result of a ruler's whim, which saying is as true of a democracy as of a monarchy. Sometimes they are the result of rational selection between varying policies with equity and also adequate revenue kept in view. Not infrequently they come from the pressure of sheer necessity. If, for purposes of state, there must be certain income, the official demand is to clap on new rates. How long it would have taken the American public under continued urban conditions such as prevailed generally during most of the last century to have come to think that society, as such, has a right to land values created by it, is a matter about which men might discuss and dispute indefinitely. But the cold fact is that twentieth century demands as to urban expenditure are now forcing upon municipalities the tapping of new fountains of supply. If men and women of today will have the new facilities, luxuries and evolved necessities, they must pay for them.

To say this is not to overlook the share that a rising demand for more equitable distribution of wealth has had in proposing certain new forms of taxation. It has counted for much. But the decisive influence with many advocates of the newer forms of taxation is not so much one of idealistic ethics as of practical economics. They see the irresistible popular demand for fuller and costlier urban living and for welfare work by cities. They know that the limit of income from primitive American forms of taxation is fixed and adjusted to a standard of expenditure that has been superseded. They see Europe—Germany in particular—and Canada adjusting expenditure and income to contemporary conditions by a new policy with respect to social income from socially created values in land. Consequently reports multiply showing that Americans are waking up.

For instance, a commission named in 1910 to study the problem of new sources of revenue for New York city and to cooperate with the budget committee of the board of estimate has just reported. Primacy is given to the recommendation that an increment tax of 1 per cent per annum be imposed, in addition to the general tax levied upon all real estate, and affecting only the land and not results from the labor or expenditures of owners. Unearned, not earned, increment is to be taken in part by the community that created it. As the average increase of land values in the city during the past decade has been about \$150,000,000 a year, it is not difficult to see that the tax, if authorized, would ultimately bring to the common treasury a large sum annually.

There are other important details of this commission's thorough report of study of the local field which will attract attention, especially if sanctioned later by the Legislature. But the most important recommendation is the one on which we have dwelt, for it indicates how the tide is running and whither it is bound.

BAKED BEANS are a novelty by parcel post, especially via the aeroplane route. But the real Boston article can hardly be more highly appreciated in New York, no matter what the method of transportation thither.

Efficiency in Wide Demand

FROM the small shopkeeper to the United States government, from the humblest industry to the United States Steel Corporation, in every branch of business and in every trade and profession, the term efficiency has taken on a new meaning, or, rather, its old meaning has been given a new application. The word skilful used to answer pretty nearly all purposes at one time where ability to perform one's work well was the point involved. Those who are fond of running the changes, for variety's sake if for no other reason, were wont at times to use the word proficient. And, as we know, there came a time when the skilful and proficient came to be called expert. But there appears to be a settled and general agreement at present that efficiency covers capability more completely than any other word in the dictionary. At all events, it carries with it the idea that whatever may be committed to it will be handled in such a manner as to leave little or nothing to be desired.

Efficiency means power. Applied to human agencies it means that the person possessed of it is competent to do what he undertakes to do and is expected to do. It makes no difference whether the efficient man is a railroad president or a grocer's clerk, he performs his work faithfully, skilfully, creditably, satisfactorily. He does not need to apologize for himself, and nobody is called upon to apologize for him. He not only rises to high standards but he creates them. He is not only personally proficient, but, by precept and example, he brings into play the best that is in those around him. He inspires a love for genius, for talent, for the finished workman and the complete accomplishment. He raises the plane of thought in committees, boards, councils, trade unions, confederations, legislatures and administrations. He has popularized efficiency. It is becoming even fashionable to do things excellently. The professional ball player, the college athlete, the road maker, the lawyer, the artisan, the merchant, the manufacturer, the banker, workers of all kinds, are inspired by the efficiency slogan to aim for higher achievement.

Cynics may call it a "fad" and predict that we shall soon hear the last of it. This prediction will probably be fulfilled in good season, but not for the reason the cynics give. We may soon hear the last of efficiency because the stage of progress to which it gives expression will soon be reached and become commonplace. Perhaps the efficiency for which we are all striving now will not express efficiency twenty-five years hence. Human effort may then have attained a new rise in the ground, it may have a new outlook, and be impelled to the scaling of loftier heights.

IT IS REPORTED in London that a peerage will be offered Ambassador Bryce. If this be true, it will be difficult for Americans to avoid regarding it as a compliment to the republic Ambassador Bryce understands so well.

Where Just and Unjust Fare Alike

IN A CHARACTERISTICALLY candid talk given to the Chicago Commercial Club last Saturday evening, President-elect Wilson sought the cooperation of his audience in an effort to alter the popular attitude of distrust of business men and business methods. That such an attitude, however unjust, would pass, prior to certain modifications of practices by business men, he did not flatter his hearers by hinting. Rigorous legislation lies ahead.

Until it is executed the stern attitude of the people may not be expected to alter. But an enforced obedience by the business community is not the most desirable form of compliance. "Things done under the whip of the law are done sullenly, somewhat reluctantly and never successfully." Hope lies in a changing attitude of business men toward assumption of increased authority by the state and toward the demand for publicity as to methods and as to profits. Popular suspicion and indictment now bear equally against the just and the unjust. "Methods in general are not trusted by the people, taken as a whole."

To enable the public to make a more discriminating and juster judgment and to make easier the coming task of the state, Mr. Wilson called for affirmative action by the leaders of the business world showing that they sympathize with the effort to restrict and to thwart monopoly and to put an end to inordinate profits on either actual or nominal capital. He did not elaborate his plea. He left it to sink in. Merely as a prudential measure it must be effective. Honest men chafe at the circumstances which have brought affairs to such a pass that the just suffer with the unjust.

There are powerful national as well as local commercial organizations that, if they settled down to the task of defining an ethical code and enforcing it with anything like the vigor that they are now using in promoting increase of trade, might do more for American society at the present juncture than almost any other agencies. The process of definition would of itself be of great educational value to all concerned, especially if carried on in a way to make possible publicity of debate.

Dropping Useless County Officers

IN THE West and Southwest is noticeable a growing disposition to adopt the simplified county government plan now in operation in California. One of the influences instrumental in calling more serious attention to county government generally is the national organization for the promotion of the short ballot. Wherever attempts have been made, outside of California recently, to curtail the local ballot, the number of county offices in the way has proved a serious obstacle. This, in turn, has invited investigation into the necessity of so many county officers, with the result, generally, of establishing the fact that most counties have administrations out of all proportion to their needs.

In California, the new system is simple and practical. It eliminates a majority of offices existing under the elective form of selecting public servants. The county government is placed in the hands of a board of supervisors. This body, the sheriff and the prosecuting attorney, are elected. All other necessary county officers are appointed by the supervisors. There is at the present time a movement in California to make the shrievalty appointive, and it will probably be found in time that a prosecuting attorney can be selected with better results by the same process. However this may be, two important things have already been accomplished under the operation of the California county system. The number of offices has been reduced; by centering responsibility in the board of supervisors, administration has not only been simplified, but greatly improved.

It cannot be said that the cost of county government has been appreciably reduced, in the sense that taxation has been lessened. This is really not the end of simplified county government; what is aimed at, and what has thus far been accomplished, is the elimination of useless expenditures. The savings are being put to good uses. Applied to the improvement and maintenance of county institutions, they are bringing in satisfactory returns. For one thing, the counties that have adopted the simpler form of government have more money than they used to have under the old system to apply to public education.

JAMES J. HILL, railway builder, owner and operator, in an article contributed to the current issue of the Mothers Magazine, takes the positive ground that there is nothing more important in this or in any other nation than the pocketbook of the wife. The pocketbook of the husband, the earning factor in the family, is of minor importance compared with that of the woman who has the home and the children under her control. She is the spender. It matters not just how the money she spends comes to her, whether from her own earnings or from the earnings of her husband; it is she who disperses the average income. As Mr. Hill sees it, the great question is whether she knows how to use her pocketbook wisely.

He deprecates the tendency of the average woman to buy cheap things. This he pronounces the worst kind of economy. A good buyer, he holds, really reduces the cost of living by paying a high price for an article that is worth it, and he illustrates his meaning by telling of a transaction in steel rails in which he saved 40 per cent for his company by paying \$3,000,000 more for them than he had anticipated doing, in order that he might have those of real worth. He could have made an immediate saving of \$3,000,000 by purchasing rails of a cheaper grade. A competing company did buy the latter, and had to relay its tracks within four years at a far greater cost than the original installation, while the rails for which he paid the higher price are still in service.

With this as a basis, Mr. Hill feels that he is in a position to talk economy to housewives, and he tells them it makes no difference whether one is buying miles of steel rails, or underclothing for the children, or a bunch of onions, the thing to do is to buy for real worth. The point that the cheapest is often the dearest in the long run is well taken.

IF THE shrinkage in bundled shingles, sometimes amounting to from fifty to a hundred in the thousand, is as stated, at least it has not been possible so far to trace the shortage to the middleman.

IT IS SIGNIFICANT of the period that, in the Missouri School of Agriculture this month the care of automobiles is a feature of class instruction.

Pocketbook of the Wife

Weeks for United States Senator

IN THE Republican ranks of Massachusetts from the beginning of the contest precipitated by the positive refusal of Senator Winthrop Murray Crane to stand for reelection, there have been wide differences of opinion with regard to the special fitness of each of those mentioned for the succession, but it is creditable to the party and to the commonwealth alike that in the list of those prominently mentioned for the high honor there was not one who, if nominated and elected, would have been deemed unworthy the distinction. Had another been chosen by the caucus closing yesterday it is only fair to assume that, upon the announcement of the result he would have been accepted with the same degree of unanimity that has been so heartily manifested in the case of Mr. Weeks. Despite the depth of Republican factional feeling prevalent in Massachusetts recently, there is an unmistakable disposition to hail this settlement of the senatorial contest as betokening harmony and presaging future success.

John Wingate Weeks has been in the public eye locally for a score of years; he has been pretty well known to the people of the state for three quarters of that time; for nearly a decade he has been identified with national affairs. From his entrance into public life in Newton to the present time, his career has been marked by the same uniformity of success that has crowned his activities in the business world. He may be set down, in all propriety, as a typically successful American, as one who does well everything he undertakes and is practical enough to gather from his efforts all legitimate reward.

Mr. Weeks possesses traits, characteristics and talents which differentiate him in some respects from the gentleman whom he is to succeed in the Senate. This commonwealth is fortunate in that it again demonstrates its desire as well as its ability to live up to its honorable traditions.

ONLY slowly is the country recognizing the possibilities of the parcel post service; only gradually can these possibilities be developed; but there is scarcely a municipal zone in the United States that will not feel the influence of the new system upon its family life within the next few years. We have as yet a popular, government-owned and operated distributing agency in its crudest form. It was inevitable that the initiation of the parcel post should be on the smallest practical scale, should be placed under limitations incident to all great innovations; equally inevitable is it that these shall give place to more liberal and comprehensive methods. The time is not far distant when it will be as easy to send or to receive a postal package as it now is to send or receive a letter. The time is no doubt within measurable distance when the farm and the family will be as closely in touch as are the family and the grocery store delivery wagon today.

The bane of the producer and the consumer alike has for years been the difficulty of getting into direct touch with each other. There has always been the farm wagon, the railroad freight house, the express office, the commission man, the provision dealer, the pedler, between, with an added charge for every step of the way. This need not continue to be so any longer than the nation may require to bring the parcel post equipment up to the general postal standard. As soon as this point is reached, the average housekeeper may telephone orders for vegetables, butter, eggs, etc., to the farmer within the twenty-four hour zone, and have them filled by return mail.

It has seemed in recent years that the people of the United States were heading toward a problem in distribution that general progress would simply make more complex and unsolvable. The conditions behind this seeming, however, had scarcely reached their acute stage, before the horizon that appeared dark to the pessimist began to brighten with promise. The remedy was waiting. All that was necessary was its recognition and application. Now that it is being recognized and applied, it will work, we think, not toward any economic disturbance or revolution, but toward an adjustment that will restore normal relationship between the producer and the consumer.

OF THE unprecedented number of petitions for new legislation filed with the General Court of Massachusetts this year few are as timely as the one that asks for a special commission to investigate conditions among newly arrived dwellers within the state, persons whose former homes were in Europe and western Asia. In coming to conclusions upon the general problem of immigration restriction the citizen or the legislator now has abundant data to be found in an inclusive recent congressional report. Broadly speaking there is no essential difference between the matter as it faces the farming communities of Connecticut and Maine, or the textile centers of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In theory it might be well if all the New England states were to enter upon a sectional, in distinction from a national or a state, investigation. But such an end is not likely to be compassed. Consequently it seems quite justifiable for Massachusetts to lead the way in a more restricted area. The Lawrence controversy of last year has opened the eyes of the state to some of the untoward results that follow importation of cheap labor, failure to get in touch with the aliens and to train them in Americanism, and undue concentration of the foreign-born in urban centers.

During the past six months, public opinion in Massachusetts has been aroused to meet some of the obligations resting upon school and church, press and synagogue, capitalists and labor leaders, in making the process of assimilation of immigrants more rapid and thorough. Significant steps toward cooperative constructive action have been taken by important organizations. But civic reformers in this field do not go far before they find their need of facts covering the entire state, facts collected by investigators who are trained to the work and who can get at the desired information because of mastery of the languages required, sympathy with the purpose of the investigation, and proved capacity in social analysis.

Success in private business should not, of course, bar any man from public employment. In these days of wonderful private achievement, the people have great need of experts in their service.

Farm-to- Family Parcel Service

State Immigration Commission